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SARSAPARILLA

OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

peerless remedy for Scrofula, White rellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, ronic Sores Syphilis, Tumors, Car nolds, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious mplaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood ver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, an etc This Grand Remedy is com sed of vegetable extracts, chief of nich are SARSAPARILLA and YELLINGIA. The cures effected are solute For sale by all Druggists. JOHN F HENRY & CO., New York. Write for Illuminated Book.

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rtland National Bank.

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OF PORTLAND.

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Bank transacts a General Banking and Exe business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and ecial Credits granted. Deposits received on account, subject to check also on special conFREDK TOWNSEND Manager.

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$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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WILLIAM REID, President. COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON

OF OREGON.

al Authorized..... $200,000 00
al Paid Up in Cash..... 120,000 00
January 1, 1886..... $18,778 42

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FIRE AND MARINE.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash ..... $750,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

..... $5,000,000
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O'SHEA BROS.,

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Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. pecial attention given to supplying ships. 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland.

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$30,000 WORTH OF

Buggies, Buggies,

To be sold before July 1, at prices never offered in the market. We are Low Prices for First-class Work

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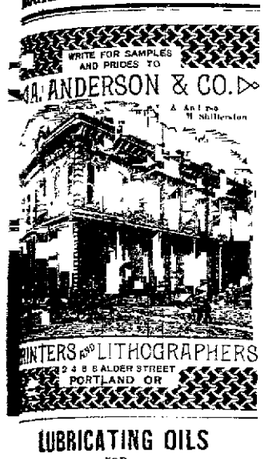

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Harvesting Machinery,

THE PHŒNIX OIL WORKS

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

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We carry the Largest Stock of LUBRICATING OILS on the Pacific Coast.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT BY

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

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Conquers

Death-Dealing Malaria.

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A Morbid Appetite for Strong Drinks

Pills

Dyspepsia by Removing its Cause.

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Health and Consequent Happiness

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

THOS. KOHN & CO., Agents, 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

SAVE YOUR BUTTER

BY PACKING IT IN

PEORIA (Ill.) STONEWARE.

This Stoneware is entirely different from the ordinary kind. Crocks can be made by

DOUBLE GLAZED and THE SAME and also

Stone-ware stamped **PEORIA POTTERY**

STAKE NO OTHER.

For sale by all first class dealers.

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T. J. COLBERT,

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OIL CLOTHS, MATS, etc., etc.

Second and Yamhill sts.....Portland, Or.

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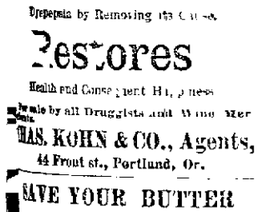

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BROWN'S CASH GROCERY

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON.

Goods delivered to Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory points by Steamer or Railroad free of charge.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP

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CATTLE WASH.

Mixes with Cold Water.

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General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana and Dakota

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"The Vaquero,"

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AND OTHER

First-Class White Labor Union Cigars,

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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

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WILL CURE JAUNDICE TORPIDITY SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA

It relieves the nervous irritation of Fever, Inflammatory Diseases, Intemperance, Debility and Nervousness of every form. It promotes uniform healthy secretion of the digestive fluids, and thus tones the stomach, liver and bowels. It is the best known preventive of

Sick-Headache,

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DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER, ST. LOUIS.

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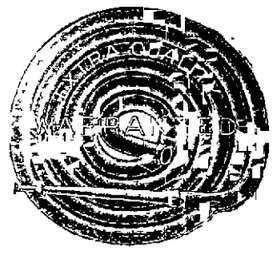

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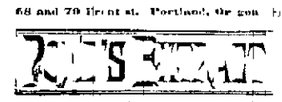

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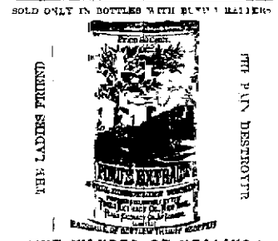

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FOR PILES, BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, STINGS, SORE THROAT, EYES, FEET, INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS. *Sold by druggists. Used Internally and Externally.* Prices, 50c, $1, $2. *POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York*

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AS A MEDICINE IN

Kidney Affection

"My kidneys were so far affected I have been completely prostrated as much as three times in one night. I had pains in my side, back and loins, and when down could not help myself. I was unable to bend my body without great pain. I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, and my condition has improved so much that I hardly ever feel any of my old trouble, and am very slightly, and am satisfied that I shall be entirely cured. I would not take thousands of dollars for my improvement."

W. JOHNSON, Express Agent.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26.—NO 8153. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Resolutions Regarding the Panama Canal Scheme.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL DEBATE

Place for the Lincoln Grant Bridge across the Potomac—Proceedings of the House Committee on Order of Business Kept Secret.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Under the call of states a bill was introduced by Randall to reduce and equalize duties on imports, to reduce internal revenue taxes, and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue.

King, of Louisiana, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

WHEREAS, The French government gave assistance to the government of the United States that the project of De Lesseps was a private enterprise for which the French government was in no wise responsible; and

WHEREAS, The extraordinary expenditure of the United States Canal Commission has caused it to appear and to the government of France to assist it to a shortage of about 40,000,000 francs for the purpose of continuing the work of construction; and

WHEREAS, It is reported that the French government has recently recommended the chamber of deputies to grant the necessary authorization; and

WHEREAS, Such authorization will identify the French government with the enterprise therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States will view with great solicitude and distaste this contemplated action of the French government or any other means are calculated to identify it with the Panama canal, as such action is opposed to the policy of the American people as expressed by the chief executive of the United States at the inception of this canal, and which policy is now most emphatically reiterated and reiterated by the United States

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to send to congress without delay all correspondence bearing on the subject of such assistance or guaranty and brought to the attention of national interests.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Morrow of California, moved to amend the bill by increasing from $5500 to $10,000 the appropriation to meet expenses incurred under the Chinese immigration act, and by adding a proviso requiring the secretary of the treasury to cause to be prepared preliminary and return certificates identifying more particularly than at present the Chinese to whom they are granted. He went on to point out defects in the present law which he said was being evaded in a most shameful manner. The certificates now issued, instead of preventing the introduction of Chinese labor, was an aid to immigration. The defects in the law existed in privileges accorded to certain classes of Chinese by the treaty to come and go at pleasure. Chinese laborers were constantly coming to this country under the pretense of belonging to one or the other of these classes. The condition on the Pacific coast, so far as the Chinese question was concerned was worse than ever before, and if congress knew the whole truth on that question the Burlingame treaty would not be in existence one hour. He presented a petition prepared under the auspices of the Knights of Labor of the Pacific coast and signed by 50,000 persons, asking that the treaty be abrogated. Action was taken which would forever prohibit Chinese immigration. After debate the amendment was adopted without division.

The clause relative to the expenses of the collection of revenue from sales of public lands having been reached Laird of Nebraska made a severe attack upon commissioner Sparks in his administration of the general land office, and quoted from a number of letters written by homestead settlers in his district, denouncing Sparks' orders, and characterizing Sparks as a scourge worse than grasshoppers.

Cole of Indiana defended the commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land grabber and speculator in public lands. He quoted from a letter from J. B. Washburne, strongly endorsing the commissioner of the land office, and then quoted from a report of a special agent taken from the files of the interior department, implicating Land with land frauds in Nebraska.

Laird indignantly denied the truth of each and every allegation in the report, and he and Cole had a heated personal quarrel, but quickly retired to their seats, and quiet was soon restored.

Cutcheon of Wyoming said that it was known that many millions of fertile land remain, that they had not been stolen by individuals under either the homestead, timber culture, preemption or desert land laws that not one third of the 60,000,000 of acres disposed of had been patented under these laws that congress was responsible, not the pioneers of the west that congress had voted railroad companies over 100,000,000 of acres.

Randall of Pennsylvania stated that he had understood that the vote on Morrow's amendment, which was adopted this morning, would not be taken until afternoon. He therefore asked unanimous consent that the vote be annulled. This was agreed to and then the amendment was rejected, 71 to 91.

Blanchard of Louisiana moved to increase from $47,000 to $52,000 the appropriation for salaries and emoluments of registers and receivers of public lands. The motion was rejected, and on motion of Warner of Ohio the amount was fixed at $48,000.

On motion of Springer of Illinois an amendment was adopted providing that all fees collected by registers and receivers from any source which could increase their salaries beyond $3000 a year shall be converted into the treasury.

Laird of Nebraska moved to strike out the clause appropriating $90,000 for protecting public lands from illegal or fraudulent entry. Adjourned.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Wilson, of Iowa, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill providing that the court in Colorado passed.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the river and harbor bill with amendments, and said he would move on Wednesday to take it up and pass it.

Teller introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint and retire Alfred Beaseman as major general retired.

Edmunds called up the bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Emily J. Stannard, widow of General Stannard of Vermont. The bill was passed.

The chair laid before the senate the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, stating that the committee was unable to agree. The quest on being on the subsidy provision, Plumb moved that the senate insist on its amendment (the subsidy appropriation), and ask further conference. After debate the amendment was agreed to, yeas 38, nays 12. Democrats voting with the republicans in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis.

After an executive session, the senate adjourned.

Senator Dawes submitted his proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to appropriate $25,000 for the education of children, without regard to race, in the territory of Alaska.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE LOVEJOY SENATOR.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: It is now pretty definitely settled that the lovesick senator Jones of Florida will not return during the present session of congress. His friends say he is ashamed to return, but that he will be here at the opening of the next session. A Michigan representative who has just returned from Detroit says Jones is living in great style at the Russell house. The senator is seen very little, except when he makes an occasional visit to the bar. The senator's daughter, a bright and handsome young lady of 18, who had been attending school at a Catholic seminary in Georgetown, D. C., graduated last week. It was thought the event might bring the truant states man here at that time, but Miss Jones, it is said, did not appear on the stage with her lovesick parent and graduates, but reported that she was ill. It was ill sight by some that she was so much embarrassed by the unpleasant notoriety which her father and gallant had not wish to be set on such a public occasion.

TO PAY THE LOANS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Spooner today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill to enable the secretary of war to pay the claims, drawbridge and steamboat companies for bridges and other improvements of navigable waters, certain and estimate the soundings, site and foundation for piers and cost of the Lincoln Grant monumental bridge, with suitable approaches from Observatory point, in his city, across the Potomac river to Arlington gate.

PROCEEDINGS KEPT SECRET.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The committee of three on order of business of the house held a meeting this morning in the speaker's room. The results of the meeting have been kept secret, even from leading Democrats in the house, on the ground that the publication of the intentions of the committee would enable the republican opposition to defeat any legislation sought to be promoted.

A DECISION BY SPARKS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision in favor of a settler named Waldron, who settled upon unsurveyed land which was afterward selected by the Northern Pacific railway company as indemnity. The commissioner holds that unsurveyed lands were not affected by the indemnity withdrawal.

EFFECT OF RANDALL'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—From computations made at the treasury based on last year's receipts it is estimated that the Randall tariff bill introduced today in the house, will effect a reduction in the government revenues of $34,075,000, excluding $5,000,000 on account of reduction of tariff on cut nut articles.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following named pilot fees inspectors were dropped from the rolls of the treasury department: F. R. Bonnerman, Thomas T. J. Tracy, San Francisco; J. A. Sandall, San Francisco.

THE ISSUE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending June 26th, was $ 500,000. The shipments of fractional silver coin since June 1st amounts to $ 1,885.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Desmond, marshal for the northern district of Iowa; Evan Long, chief justice of New Mexico; Postmaster—A. M. Pheegan, Boise, Idaho; W. J. Bryan, San Francisco.

THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Pan Electric telephone committee held a meeting to consider reports to be submitted. No agreement was reached and another meeting will be held tonight.

THE STRIKE AT CHICAGO

Lumbermen's Men Clear the Tracks of Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Winchester rifles rested on the shoulders of two Pinkerton men as they made their appearance at the Lake Shore freight yards this morning. The railroad officials were free in their declaration that a strong effort, backed by an ple means to enforce it, would be made to move the fifty-six cars of freight at its destination and send out the empty ones awaiting transportation in the company's yards at the city limits. The determination to move trains at all costs which has been arrived at by the railroad companies, taken with the rapidly decided stand of the strikers that trains shall not be moved, seemed to point to an early stable conflict during the day.

The first thing attended to by the Pinkerton men was to drive away one from the train. There are fully 200 voluntary specials now assembled along the tracks between Forty first and Forty fifth streets, guarding the line and road house. No one is allowed to approach the switches. The strikers and their adherents are congregated just outside of the right of way along the railroad, excitedly discussing the situation. No demonstration has been made up to 11 o'clock. The company has started several engines from the round house and are making up trains.

CLEARING THE TRACKS.

Deputy Sheriff Gleason appeared at Forty-first street shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by six deputies. This is the first time since the strike began that any representative of the sheriff has appeared on the ground. The deputy read the riot act at four points along the line and the police and deputies then began to clear the tracks.

SULLIVAN'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Sullivan said yesterday: "I won't smoke or drink until I have had my go with Mitchell." He appeared strong and healthy. His weight has been reduced from 225 to 208. Sullivan's weight when in training for the fight will be brought to 190 lbs. He is the picture of health. He says Sullivan forfeits the $1,000, if he does not meet him.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE OHIO CONSOLIDATED.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—The Lake Shore railway company has at last succeeded in raising the freight blockade. A train of 30 switch engines, which had been busy in the yards making up a train, steamed into the side tracks and the regular engine was coupled to the freight train. The several police, with their Winchester rifles ready, stood by on the alert. Fewer guns were in much for the crowd which thronged the streets in the vicinity, as if not one attempt was made to interfere with the movement of the train. When everything was in readiness for the start a detail of Pinkerton men armed with rifles, climbed on to the engines and on to tops of the cars. Just before the train was ready to start a switch engine, to which a caboose was attached and also heavily loaded steamed on to the main track in front of the regular freight, and then no small effort was given to more trains until Friday, and all reached South Chicago in safety. Railway officials anticipate no resistance, except perhaps at the Indiana state line, but special guard of Pinkerton men are there to guard the company's property.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A meeting of Texas & Pacific second bondholders was held today and discussed the essential points for reorganization to be submitted to the security-holders. Under the plan eastern division bondholders will receive 50 per cent bonds in exchange for their present securities, New Orleans, 60 per cent, and Texas Rios 35 per cent bonds. Income bondholders will receive 3 per cent income bonds and the first proceeds of the net earnings up to $2,500,000 will go into the sinking fund. Common stock is to be assessed 5 per cent.

STOCK NOTES.

FRIGHTFUL RACKS.

BRIGHTON BEACH, June 28.—First race, for maiden three-year-olds, selling allowances, 1 mile—Ban Victor won by one and one-half lengths, Lizzie Walton second, Highland third; time 1:48.

Second race, selling allowances, one mile—Cathcart and Aleck Arnold ran a dead heat for first place, Lutestring third time, 1:44. The heat was run off and won by Aleck Arnold by fifteen lengths; time 1:44.

Third race, one mile—Miss Daly won by a length, Troughton second, Poverty third time, 1:43.

Fourth race, seahead railroad stakes for two-year olds, five furlongs—Nat Goodwin won by half a length, Jennie Jane second, Triple Cross third time, 1:04½.

Fifth race, Brighton Beach railroad stakes, selling allowances, one and three quarter miles—Adonis won by a length, Santa Claus second, Ben Pryor third time, 2:24.

Sixth race, one and three-eighth miles—Malaria won by half a length, Peaskill second, Valet third time, 1:57½.

BASEBALL.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Philadelphia 2, Chicagos 1.

DETROIT, June 28.—Washington 10, Detroit 11.

CLEVELANDS, June 28.—Boston nothing, St. Louis 8.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—Kansas City 7, New York 12.

A SHORT FIGHT AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 28.—In a theater in this city to-night Jack Fogarty of Philadelphia and John Hughes of New York, known as the "dangerous blacksmith," fought two rounds with two-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for receipts. Hughes was knocked out, and unable to come to time for the third round.

An Untainted Blessing.

Allow the undersigned to publish the name of Wm. Hall, discoverer and proprietor of the sentimental remedy, a remedy for diseases of the throat chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is R. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS and may be safely relied on as a specific for colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gladstone Addresses a Large Crowd at Liverpool.

BEECHER INVITED TO SPEAK.

A Disgraceful Story from Columbia—Sullivan Backed out of Boston—The Freight Blockade a Chicago Raised—News Notes.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Gladstone this afternoon addressed the electors of Liverpool in Hengler's circus. He was received with boundless enthusiasm. The circus was crowded to its utmost capacity, 6,000 persons being present. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance and crowded the mob outside. Gladstone's reception was the enthusiasm in favor of home rule surpassed anything he had witnessed during his life.

The Liberal party, he said, was as a rule united. He reported by dukes, squires, clergymen of the established church, officers of the army and navy. While ever there was a high privileged, public endowed profession, almost every member of that profession was an anti-Liberal. But from the legal and medical professions, which were now open, the Liberals received fair share of support. The question was whether the masses were able constitutionally, together the classes, because if not he had a way before him that wherever truth, justice and right were concerned the masses were in the right and the classes in the wrong. He would show this by reference to Lord Randolph Churchill, whose name he had not mentioned before during the canvass, and which he did not suppose he would have occasion to mention again. He had never told that Lord Randolph Churchill had urged a deal to say about him, but he (Gladstone) did not taken the trouble to inquire. It was very difficult to describe Churchill, but if he could cast out one-half of his qualities he might make with the other half a valuable and distinguished public servant. Churchill, however, had limited that the classes might go wrong, but that the people never erred. Gladstone said they would not err on this occasion. Parliament, he said, had been paralyzed because of the Irish question, and I would remain paralyzed unless some measure of justice was passed.

GLADSTONE'S FIRMNESS CONFIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 28.—T. P. O'Connor's cable special to the *Star* from London: "At last feeling is to believe strongly in a great Gladstone victory. My personal experience last week in the metropolis and provinces convinces me that the popular ardor in favor of home rule has reached a high fever witnessed in any previous political contest. The Tories are winning great victories on paper, but the Gladstonites are canvassing public opinion to the length and breadth of the land. London, old and unsympathetic at the Legislature, once threatening heavy unionist majorities in all counties and districts, has reversed the history of the past decade and is suddenly roused to fever heat for Gladstone and home rule. Even private Gladstone remains calm and confident. It is definitely ascertained that the Carlton club has withdrawn to any candidates in a number of constituencies represented by liberal seceders. To all practical purposes no forties will stand for any seats, and the two opposing parties will unite to defeat Gladstone nominees. Before the borough elections begin we shall see an almance between whigs and tories. Good reports are received from Gladstone's managers from all parts of Ireland and Scotland."

JOSEPH MCCARTHY TALKS TO THE *Herald* AS TO NEWS "IN PUBLIC, LET THE GLADSTONIANS AND their opponents are alike full of confidence. In private, both are alike full of doubt. In truth, the situation is very difficult to see one's way through."

BEECHER AND GLADSTONE.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A Liverpool cablegram says: Beecher told the committee who came to him to help the cause of Gladstone "I have come to England mainly for rest and recreation and with no purpose of taking part in the political controversy. At the same time I do not hesitate to say that I am with Gladstone first, last and all the time. If I were a citizen of this kingdom I would go into this conflict with all my heart and soul but I am restrained from it by considerations of delicacy. My heart goes with Gladstone and the general principles which he advocates. His direction is right, and it seems to me every good and hopeful man should put his shoulder to the success of the first which is now so largely centered in him." Beecher, however, accepted an invitation to a seat on the platform, and despite his declination to speak, the committee were hopeful that when the time came he would be present. As they left one of them remarked to Inglis-how-Calvert "It will be all right. When we once get Beecher on the platform it will be impossible for him to resist the cable that will be made upon him by the audience. He will have such a reception as no other American has ever received."

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, June 28.—*Star's* London cable says: The latest analysis of the parliamentary situation shows 343 Gladstone, 114 unionists and 372 conservatives, nominated and waiting for election. Next year Gladstone expects to increase his numbers, and 250 contest seats in the conservatives. Only 14 districts now in Gladstone's hands will be contested, and unknown, all are considered safe. Of all contested districts, has reversed the history of the past decade and is suddenly roused to fever heat for Gladstone and home rule. Even private Gladstone remains calm and confident. It is definitely ascertained that the Carlton club has withdrawn to any candidates in a number of constituencies represented by liberal seceders. To all practical purposes no forties will stand for any seats, and the two opposing parties will unite to defeat Gladstone nominees. Before the borough elections begin we shall see an alliance between whigs and tories. Good reports are received from Gladstone's managers from all parts of Ireland and Scotland.

THE SECRETS OF ALASKA.

A Determined Attempt to Find them Out—An Exploring Expedition.

Lieut Schwatka in Command—Prof Libbey, of Princeton in Charge of the Scientific Work—What Results are Hoped for

New York Times June 1

The New York *Times* Alaskan exploring expedition, which sailed on the Alaskan steamer Ancon from Port Townsend, Washington territory, June 14, has for its object the exploration of the almost wholly unknown St. Elias Alps, stretching for nearly 400 miles from the upper part of that picturesque lane of water called the "inland passage of Alaska," to Mount St. Elias, the highest peak of the North American continent, and which throws its name over the whole range, and even beyond. The expedition therefore, will have to do with mountain climbing, and should it opportunity present, which is very likely, attempts will be made to ascend in whole or in part some of the numerous peaks that project from that high range although, strictly speaking, this is not its main object, still it would be considered no small victory to crown the king of the American continent, Mount St. Elias, with shoe leather of American make and but a little way behind this to reach the summits of any of the others—Orizaba, Fairweather, La Perouse, Vancouver, Lituya, d'Agelet—all higher than any peak short of the Rocky mountain range should the top of the main range be gained, at 9000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, it is hoped—and the probabilities are great—that a bird-eye view in the interior will compensate for all the trouble taken, and especially if this be done at several points along the main ridge. Bad weather, of course, could defeat much of this part of the plan, but during the summer months this is not very likely. The interior slopes may be descended if the prospect is at all flattering for important research and discovery of any kind, for toward the interior absolutely nothing is known of the country whatever. If the interior is on British soil as far west as the 141st meridian, and United States territory on the seaward slopes of the great range, where it is likely the explorations will be confined, Prof. William Libbey, Jr., professor of physical geography in Princeton college, will have charge of the scientific work, and especially the hypsometrical and topographical part of it, he has been identified with considerable prominence in the widest sense in the particular field such work, and, like entering any unknown field sometimes the most unexpected and valuable information is acquired.

From Port Townsend, the American port of entry to Puget sound, a most picturesque sheet of water, to Alaska, the trip is by ocean steamer but in a most peculiar phase of it, these sea to its more common aspects. It is not much a trip out of port, then days on the first ocean where a squawking gull or translient albatross the food for conversation of things that are to be seen, but for over 100 miles, the trip is the same as if on a river, rising from a few hundred yards to a few miles with. This is "the inland passage to Alaska," of which I have already spoken quite often, and is simply a congeries of narrow ocean channels set back in the land so far that their waters are always quiet however great a gale may be raging on the broad Pacific ocean outside. During the summer months it may be said that the force can hardly deserves its name, and a trip on the outside passage is not likely to prove very quiet. The main object in taking the inside passage is that the beautiful Alpine scenery on each side of the whole length of the main channel, taken over a thousand miles, can be seen to escape it with this private object of presenting scenes to the tourist passengers, making it one of the pleasantest jaunts that can be taken in fact, the *Ancon's* Alaskan expedition will be really but of tourists almost till the trip of which begins with the St. Elias Alps themselves. Through the inland passage of Washington territory, British Columbia and Alaska, through Victoria en route, then coming to the little shipping ports of Alaska territory Wrangel, Killisnoo, Juneau, Killsat and Sitka, the exhibition probably embracing at one of the latter ports its

Where Does Mr. Cleveland Belong?

Buffalo Express, News

Now that President Cleveland has been relieved of personal taxation in the city of Buffalo on the ground that he is no longer a resident and citizen, can he be regarded as having given up his legal residence there? If he should attempt to exercise a straight democratic vote this fall would he be able to challenge? Does the section in the state constitution which prevents his losing a residence by reason of his absence in Washington as a public official prevent him from voluntarily surrendering that residence if he desires? If he is not a resident of Buffalo, and so not of New York state, is he a legal resident of any state? If some delegate should go forward to the platform in the national democratic convention of 1888 and nominate former Cleveland for the presidency, to what state could he properly assign his name?

True of Town or State

Providence Journal

If in any town it is perfectly understood that persons in and proper to be nominated must be nominated, or the candidates defeated, there will be fit and proper persons nominated. If it is made plain that the nomination of a set of self instituted leaders will not be borne, the leaders will be selected by the party. This of course throws, in the last analysis, the responsibility upon the voters at large, and there it should be placed and there it should rest. Mere talk will have little or no effect upon the politician who is working for himself, but a withdrawal of votes will have a wonderfully convincing effect upon his acts, and upon his conscience.

usual prospect of seeing them, and while the search for them is probably the last on the list of undertakings, if at all, the party will not go by any mountains of gold or silver without at least taking a photograph of them. Miners will be taken in the party after Alaska is reached, more for the reason of their well known familiarity with woodcraft and frontier traveling than any use that may be expected of them in "prospecting."

It is barely to be hoped that the country is much richer in furs than the general average of the Alaska mainland, but should it fortunately prove otherwise the public shall know of it in due time.

Agriculturally there is little to be expected in such a rough Alpine country, but if the low flats known to exist along the coast are not too marshy and have fertile soil, there is nothing to prevent their being cultivated to the fullest extent in which case it would be doubly valuable by there being no other agricultural land near by. All that is needed for a good agricultural district in any part of the seaward face of Alaska is a fertile and partially level soil. The latter requirement is unfortunately seldom to be had on that part of the Alaskan coast facing the Pacific ocean, the Alaskan coast range of mountains showing their bold faces into the very ocean nearly its whole stretch. In fact where they dip so low into the Pacific that the waters of that sea fill their valleys we have an intermingle network of waterways, flanked by high mountains, forming the picturesque inland passage to Alaska, showing some of the grandest and most imposing scenery of the world. Between the Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets, in the very north-rearmost part of the inland passage, has the Seduction peninsula, said to be the only piece of level ground of any considerable extent in Southeastern Alaska. It seems to have a fertile soil and if this much-neglected territory ever gets any form or semblance of law by which rights to the domain can be acquired, it will be rapidly taken up. It is this sparsity of good land that would make the flats lying like a glacier off the St. Elias Alps so valuable. The meagre reports of that part, however, seem to indicate that they are marshy and unfit for agricultural purposes. It is probable that when the foothills of the Alps fade into these flats the land may be found much better.

Then, to resume the main object of the expedition in general geographical research on the St. Elias Alps, coupled with the scientific information to try and make the ascent of one of the peaks of that great range, Mount St. Elias preferred, and to collect all the information that is possible in making these efforts, while if any in botany, fur, fisher, mineral or otherwise, can be found that seems likely to pay in that region it will be placed before the public through the New York *Times*. In short it is an exploring expedition in the widest sense in the particular field such it is, and, like entering any unknown field sometimes the most unexpected and valuable information is acquired.

From Port Townsend, the American port of entry to Puget sound, a most picturesque sheet of water, to Alaska, the trip is by ocean steamer but in a most peculiar phase of it, these sea to its more common aspects. It is not much a trip out of port, then days on the first ocean where a squawking gull or translient albatross the food for conversation of things that are to be seen, but for over 100 miles, the trip is the same as if on a river, rising from a few hundred yards to a few miles with. This is "the inland passage to Alaska," of which I have already spoken quite often, and is simply a congeries of narrow ocean channels set back in the land so far that their waters are always quiet however great a gale may be raging on the broad Pacific ocean outside. During the summer months it may be said that the force can hardly deserves its name, and a trip on the outside passage is not likely to prove very quiet. The main object in taking the inside passage is that the beautiful Alpine scenery on each side of the whole length of the main channel, taken over a thousand miles, can be seen to escape it with this private object of presenting scenes to the tourist passengers, making it one of the pleasantest jaunts that can be taken in fact, the *Ancon's* Alaskan expedition will be really but of tourists almost till the trip of which begins with the St. Elias Alps themselves. Through the inland passage of Washington territory, British Columbia and Alaska, through Victoria en route, then coming to the little shipping ports of Alaska territory Wrangel, Killisnoo, Juneau, Killsat and Sitka, the exhibition probably embracing at one of the latter ports its

Thanks to the struggle up the coast for the St. Elias Alps after emerging from the sound into the land of which sound is the entrance the inland channel of the inland passage is in connects with the outside. There are several methods presented of overcoming this part of Yakutat, or Icy bay, near the base of Mount St. Elias, is gained, and probably any of them will be successful. Beyond this it is very hard to make any, or at least many, definite plans as they will probably vary with the unknown of the glaciers to be overcome. I think it is agreed by all concerned that the mountain climbing is going to have too complex and rigid natural instructions to guide the action of the exploring party, which, above all other should have the widest limit of individual action. I think it has proved exceptional to many distant expeditions in the past, and especially in this instance where these complex instructions have originated with those unfamiliar with true exploration and carried out by those with a high sense of duty bordering on a too rigid observance of technicalities as deserving of close attention. The *Times's* Alaskan expedition has more rations and ammunition than it has orders.

In the way of food the common field rations of miners trappers and frontiersmen generally will be provided, supplemented by the game of the country, either fish or animal, if there any, and it can be killed or purchased from the Indians among whom we may be.

In the way of arms and ammunition the party is, or will be, armed through out with Winchester repeating rifles, a kind with which the familiar through my Arctic and Alaskan explorations, discarding he government arms as far as I could for it on the latter trip. It will be a well enough armed party should it at any time prove that these necessaries, as was so much the case on my Arctic trip. A couple of shotguns and a revolver apiece, for then peculiar use should it occur, complete the complement of arms.

Common rough but serviceable clothing, supplemented by a few Esquimau sack coats of reindeer skin for high Alpine work, has been provided.

When the expedition returns will depend entirely upon its measure of success, and should it succeed as has been attained, for I shall try and bring only some of our plans till the party has attained something worth showing for the time and money expended, for certainly the field is sufficiently to expect such an end. As a matter of fact now, September will prove a season for the inland passage not to be compared with the much and daily rains of the month.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA

Hardly Said or Duly Appreciated

Post-Dispatch, Review

The Democratic party of this great country is everywhere. While the papers report our wisdom and, yet, unknown ought of its independent citizens feel that they must not allow themselves to be silent. Even Wendell Phillips and Garrison and Lloyd Garrison and Whittier and Lowell and Emerson and Longfellow and Holmes and Bryant

THE MOTHER OF PARNELL.

Pleasant Chat with Ireland's Leading Woman Defender

Her First Appearance in Public—Trials as a Speech-Maker—How She Gained Confidence—A Pathetic Poem by Her

New York Mail and Express

Venerable Mrs Parnell has been so much better during the past week that her physician has ceased making regular visits each day Although she is not by any means strength to go out or about much, nevertheless she has been busy indoors, writing many important papers, letters and manuscripts which she has with her It was at the latter occupation that she was engaged when, yesterday, through the favor of Mrs Knoud, with whom Mrs Parnell is staying, a reporter was permitted to see her She was reclining on a sofa in a handsomely furnished parlor Her dressing-wrapper was of dark cloth, and about her shoulders was a very becoming worsted shawl of a light blue color By her side stood a chair filled with bundles of letters, and her occupation at the moment was in looking these over and assorting them She has a strong, handsome face With regular features and an expressive air at first, upon seeing the reporter, but which ranked for some recollections of her experiences as a public speaker in behalf of the Irish cause, her face brightened at once, and she seemed pleased at the idea of recalling the days when she was so active before the public.

My first really public speech," he said, "was made in Dublin, and I was nearly scared to death I had started a series of musical and dramatical gatherings at which nearly everybody went They were to be held on Saturday afternoons My part was to deliver the address I welcome, which opened the series. Fully 10 people were present, many of them being from the vice regal household Lord Carlisle, though unable to attend in person, was represented by many of his under-de-camps, as they were frequently called in those days Besides my evening address, I had selected a portion of Emerson's poem The Republic,' to recite, for I thought not only was the sentiment appropriate, but that my opening speech was originality enough for me to give them at one time. My speech I referred to the poem and to quote a certain text from it, by the people that, as a character the Irish Americans to go ahead, and I wanted the Irish also to strive to go ahead I established my audience by reading such a poem, and the address example did not take the sentiment at all. This series of literary receptions led to the establishment of a society for the similar nature in Dublin, particularly by the encouragement of literary talent, which I still insisting there I remember that at the time I opposed Parnell's idea about encouraging Irish talent in that direction, he discouraged the idea, saying that he had tried to do so, but failed Afterward, though, to oblige me, he went so far as to have musicales at the castle

HIS TRIBUTE TO IRELAND.

"When did you make your first public address in behalf of the Irish cause"

On the occasion of Davitt's last appearance here in New York, just before his return to Ireland The gathering was held under the auspices of the ladies branch of the land league, and I, as president, had to make the first speech. The audience numbered several thousand and I remember Mr Davitt well that from the first he used he had spoken to—a result achieved by the ladies stepping forward in the case, though I did not tremble as I stood for the first time before so big an audience and saw the sea of faces all looking at me, and though my voice trembled from the first, yet I was greatly frightened, nevertheless So I got through it all right and spoke for nearly half an hour, though I helped myself out by a number of extracts and quotations You can imagine how apprehensive I was about this my first really public appearance, when I tell you that I practice it beforehand I was writing at the time a very much younger daughter at the time, and I used to rehearse in my room I remember we had a good deal of amusement on the effect of this on the boarders who heard me, for they thought I was giving my daughter some terrible scoldings. They would listen in astonishment, never having heard such a thing before Tennyson, in the charge of the Light Brigade' says that cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them volleyed and thundered, and I could not help but think that boarders to right of me, boarders to left of me, pondered and wondered.

But after I had spoken in public two or three times after and since soon after in Newark, I remember—I didn't mind people at all didn't even care whether they laughed or hissed I never wanted inspiration when I once got upon the platform, seeing the big heads before me and being so much interested in my work always gave me plenty of inspiration No, I never wrote out a speech beforehand My custom was, half an hour or so before the meeting I was to speak at, to think over the subjects I was to talk about, and then to jot down on a slip of paper a word or that would be the cue to the idea. This would enable me to keep my remarks in line, but many things I said when once before an audience were said on the inspiration of the moment and which I had not once thought over in considering before the meeting what I should say I made it a point, too, never to pass a chance for saying something droll. I spoke many times here in Boston, Chicago and elsewhere and sometimes when I had a long speech prepared so many prominent speakers would precede me that the time for my speech would become so short as I would frequently get up and make a speech entirely different from the one I had ready, the ideas coming into my mind at the moment."

THE CUE LOOK FOR HOME RULE.

When asked who she thought of the present state of the land question and home rule, she said The work is going ahead well, and success is bound to come I think the present stern complications will help matters a little, and England can't take a hand in Eastern matters until she has settled the Irish question, and then will be anxious to have that question off her hands

Mrs Parnell has written much in a literary way, particularly poetry She has numerous manuscripts filled with work of this description, several of her poems she read to the reporter, the latter being finished upon civil and general topics, the rest upon the Irish question, which itself particularly on the Irish cause, which itself particularly on the Irish cause, which itself particularly on the Irish cause

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND TUESDAY JUNE 29 188

LOCAL OPTION VOTE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The last legislature in Washington passed a law allowing each precinct or incorporated town to decide for itself by majority vote for or against prohibition of whisky traffic and to put the question from time to time whenever a petition signed by fifteen per cent of the voters should be submitted at a special election. The question which has been the all absorbing interest in the territory for the past few weeks was decided yesterday by an election of which we are able to give very general returns this morning.

These returns show a practical triumph for the prohibitionists, inasmuch as they have gained all they expected and more. The result is similar to that elsewhere where similar laws are in force namely rejection of prohibition in the cities and large towns, and its adoption in country precincts and in the smaller towns. But while prohibition fails in many places, it has received everywhere a large vote. In Walla Walla it was defeated by only 424 votes. Of 1808 votes cast in Tacoma, 647 were for prohibition. Of 1249 votes in Spokane Falls, 406 were for prohibition. Of 2610 votes in Seattle, the chief city of the territory, 760 were for prohibition. In two considerable towns—Colfax and Dayton—prohibition carries, in the former by a majority and in the latter by 103 majority. In small places the vote for prohibition is nearly two for to one against. The popular strength of prohibition is thus shown to be very large, sufficiently large to threaten the enactment of a general prohibitory law. It is not improbable that when all the country precincts have reported it will be found that prohibition has a popular majority in the territory. The contest has been an enthusiastic one, and some places extremely bitter.

At a critical time the cause of the temperance people was given a tremendous boom by the disclosures of whisky ring interference in the the politics of this state. The liquor trade of the territory is largely supplied from this city by the men who combined in the corrupt effort here, and the result is a rebuke most pointed and effective. It may suggest to these men as whisky men a lesson in business diplomacy.

In this result in the territory there is much that will encourage the temperance workers of Oregon. It shows that the prohibition sentiment is growing and will stimulate the movement here. If, in those towns where prohibition has carried, it shall now be enforced to a reasonable extent the example will make houseless converts in Oregon to a cause which is only opposed by many because it is believed to be impracticable.

THE CASE OF THE TINICUM ROAD

There are various items issued to their Tinicum Creek road fund but the main thing is that the money is all but gone and there is no road. The Tinicum road supervisors owe those who are depending to take it care look clear and the Northern pro- formation as to the actual expenditure what has been reported several prominent citizens of Tinicum township in the interchange that there has been corruption between the commissioner and the contractor which part of the fund appropriated by the legislature has been stolen. The charge is a grave one. It calls for an investigation and if found true for an exercise of severe justice. If the money has been misappropriated the loss is the party must be prosecuted and if the sureties made to repay it. The bond of the responsible commissioner so we are informed by the governor is full and the financial responsibility is ample.

The question arises who authorizes the governor in this situation. There is no function from which he can draw to pay the expenses of an investigation and if he should go in person and examine the case and find all that has been charged to be true, he has no specific authority in the matter. The commissioners were specially designated by the legislature and authorized to do certain specific acts. They were instructed to report, through their chairman, before the 1st of September an account of all monies paid out. This is all. There is no provision for executive supervision of the work while in progress or for examination and acceptance of the road when completed. By the terms of the act the whole responsibility is upon the commissioners. The only authority which the governor has in the matter is that afforded by a general clause in the state constitution directing him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." While this is indefinite, we believe it to be sufficient. We believe it to be the duty of the governor in this emergency having been notified by responsible and well known citizens claiming cognizance of the facts that the funds of the state are being or have been misapplied to make or cause to be made a thorough examination of the facts to suspend the suspected officials if the circumstances warrant it, and to direct the proper prosecuting officer of the state to charge the suspected parties before the courts. Public sentiment would certainly support the governor in such a course and regard it as a vigilant exercise rather than an assumption of authority and the legislature will not refuse to pay the charges of such action. There is only one further course and that is to let the whole thing go, and let the governor connect do with it as he sees fit, the spirit of his oath of office.

This awkward situation arises from the purpose by calling attention to the inefficiency of legislation as to make it necessary that under certain circumstances the necessity of providing the governor with a fund to meet such emergencies as this.

THE ALBINOLOGY CRAZE

The writer of an article in the Newspaper high school was referred to a certain thing exercises [illegible] which had earned hard [illegible] the programme, being [illegible] of shin, which [illegible] as we are informed to say are [illegible] the North and the South. [illegible] Decamber the principal [illegible] of Troy, N.Y. refused to entertain the [illegible] jubilee singers [illegible] respectable, well behaved [illegible] last summer, at the [illegible] meeting these same jubilee singers who had been invited to add to the attractions of the meeting were refused lodgings at the hotels and in the [illegible] company of refined, educated people there was no public opinion strong, just or generous enough to secure for these decent people of color decent treatment. At Chillicothe, (O.) these jubilee singers gave the first concert in 1873, and gave the proceeds to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, but were refused accommodation at the hotels. At Springfield, (Ill.) the hotels, a few years ago, excluded these singers, but the people resented the outrage and when J. M. Palmer a distinguished soldier, and one of the leaders of the democratic party received the colored people as his guests. At Janesville, (Ohio) and at Fremont, the home of ex-President Hayes, the troupe were treated with gross indignity. At Princeton (N.J.) and Newark they were turned out of doors, and at Albany (N.Y.) driven away from the lunch counter of the railway station. These singers say that never in a Southern state have they been so shamefully treated as they were in the so called Northern state of New Jersey. In Great Britain and on the continent the slave songs have been sung before nearly every throne in Europe, and the singers have sat as guests at the tables of the noblest houses in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Austria. Years ago the Duchess of Sutherland gave a drawing room reception to the "Black Swan" a famous colored singer. Not many years ago the leading physician at Cape Town, South Africa, was a colored man, the son of a Norfolk negro, who had bought his freedom and grown rich in the coasting trade. His son was educated at Eton college and at Guy's famous London hospital. The then governor of Cape Colony was an English nobleman; the bishop of the colony was an English gentleman of noble family; the colored doctor attended their families and the families of the wealthy English and Scotch merchants; he had grown rich, kept a handsome carriage, and his coachman and footman were both English whites. A white negro a few months ago sued a white farmer, giving $5000 out of an estate of $40,000 to a colored woman, who was named as heir to the execution of the white relatives. In some ways the South sets the North a worthy example of manliness and it is not much to our credit that the Fisk jubilee singers suffer more from inhospitable treatment in the cities of Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Indiana than they do at Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. Negro lynching, or public peculiar to democrats at the North. Persecution because of race or color is to-day not the peculiar vice of any party. It is the earmark of a small, narrow, ignorant mind. Judge Hilton stigmatized the Jews by refusing them accommodation at his Saratoga hotels, but the public refused to sustain him, and the day will come when no decent, cultured man will be compelled from a hotel because of race or color. Colored men have sat in the senate, two colored men now sit in the house. President Cleveland gives respectful audience to colored men, as did Douglass gratefully testifies. Colored people have free access to the presidential receptions, the government can afford to treat colored men with courtesy. It does not propose to approve, by its action, the mingling of negro minstrels and educated dandies who try to persuade hotels and places of public amusement to wink at their doors the inhuman legend "no negro need apply." It may seem a trivial matter whether free persons of color are excluded or not from skating rinks, theaters, saloon cars, boats and hotels, but nothing that touches of this sort of out age of its public civil rights, that under the theory of our government we all enjoy in common, is a trivial subject of offense. An intelligent, upright, respectable man of color suffers enough in all conscience of obstacles and disadvantages in his career through this weary world because of the tyranny of the aristocracy of skin without the further oppression of seeing the bigots and the dudes and snobs of both sexes revive a senseless and cruel prejudice against color in outrage of the very genius of all rights open and common to the rest of the public. Negro minstrelsy does not make sentimental complaints about social equality. It only wants the justice of a fair field and no favor. Let him stand or fall by the issue of his own powers. Tommy Dutton's mean and cowardly nature will insist upon the natural inferiority of race as a reason for making his upward way to higher life and clearer light more difficult by interposing artificial obstacles that do not confront the superior race. It is contemptible, reckless, petty politician who keeps alive the cruel and contemptible hate for a man because he is black, and because, robbed of his birthright of freedom he is more helpless and ignorant in his new found liberty than those whose manhood is full grown in the right. Let us be ashamed in the name of religion. Let us be ashamed in the name of humanity. Let us be ashamed in the name of our boasted civilization. Let us be ashamed in the name of our free institutions to make color or race a test of political rights. Let us be ashamed in the name of our country to make color or race a test of political rights. Let us be ashamed in the name of our country to make color or race a test of political rights. Let us be ashamed in the name of our country to make color or race a test of political rights.

The democratic rank and file never will see Cleveland renominated. Never expect to. Never want to see him succeed himself. They are sensible enough to see that Cleveland is an elephant too big to be safely unloaded, so he must be fed and fattened at the expense of the party, but the democrats will hardly angle again for the mugwump vote. It is a small vote, but its acceptance has made Cleveland a cabinet a lodge of sorrow to the average democratic party worker, who sincerely believes in the spoils system. The average democrat tolerates the civil service reform antics of the president just as the Philadelphia merchant said about art in that city—"We tolerate it, but we have not much taste for it, but we are strong on fried oysters." The average democrat's opinion of Cleveland was expressed by the Georgia newspaper that described a personal friend as a whole-souled gentleman and at the same time as possessed with a large amount of the sympathetic or tender mind of a lovely female. To the rank democratic partisan Cleveland is an honest-hearted man, but in the distribution of patronage to mugwumps and independent republicans he is a vessel with altogether too much of the sympathetic or tender mind of a lovely female.

We are for the final election will be out by the close of this week. It will take about two weeks for citizens and returns so that in about [illegible] week ending July 17, will not be with [illegible] the verdict of the [illegible] people upon the great question of the [illegible].

The rain came too late to do much good in eastern Oregon and Washington but it should be understood that there is nothing like a full crop in this section. The corn will [illegible] about three-fourths of that of last year.

There was a cyclone over in Washington [illegible] yesterday which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The woman's temperance prohibition [illegible] in Washington territory seems to [illegible].

IRELAND'S RUIN

Her Industries Destroyed and Her People Driven from Home

Sir Edward Sullivan in the London Globe:

We have ruined Ireland by our free trade measures, by that and nothing else and Ireland has a right to demand of us to restore her industries her right to work her prosperity that we have taken from her. This is what Ireland asks of us, and what do we offer her? Sophisms, platitudes, mockery, nonsense. If you are short of work in Ireland leave the country and go and look for it in America, or Australia, or Canada. Don't presume to hope that we shall bring work to you. We export them, pay their expenses out of the public purse to leave the most fertile land on God's earth. In the name of that cruel god, free trade, we tear them from their homes, send them to strange lands and amongst a strange people—make rolling stones of a whole nation.

We will give bounties to any extent to induce them to leave the country, but we will not give bounties to build up work for them at home to create economic conditions under which they can live and thrive in their own country. 'Don't be fools enough to attempt to develop your natural resources' we say to them. 'Don't work your coal or your iron or your peat, don't make cottons, or silks or woolens, don't grow corn or potatoes, or pigs, when you can buy all these things so much cheaper elsewhere. If you want protection go to America, or to Australia, or Canada, you shan't have it here. We prefer to see Ireland actually a prairie, without a factory than to see her prosper again under protection.' And this blatant nonsense is called political economy and its professors claim to be the wisest of mankind!

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Arrived—Steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, June 28.—Arrived—Steamer State of Pennsylvania.

TOO MANY TO LAST

The able artists of the American stage deplore the decline of the legitimate drama before the present rage for burlesque. If the popular taste turned from the intellectual solemnities of Shakespeare's stately tragedies to light and sparkling comedy for relief it would not be surprising for even scholarly men regard Shakespeare as better suited to the contemplative reader than to the average play goer, because his verse is so charged with weighty thought and compressed passion as to unfit his plays in point of ease and natural movement for the modern stage, where he is enjoyed by all bright minds in the closet. But few of his lovers care to hear him be murdered by the ordinary tragedian. Let us Lester Wallack once pointed out, he pepper taste has not only grown too attractive for the help of tragedy, but it has sunk into the very bottom and drabbed for only the cheap burlesque. The Selwyn [illegible] comedy brilliantly with its dialogue, dexterous plot and energetic and rapid [illegible] movement, continues a [illegible] the hopes of a century to keep the London stage as a prime favorite while in New York it fails. Mr. Wallack says that burlesque has so completely driven intellectual comedy off the stage that a [illegible] days requires it to be thought, not reason, no feeling that may not be turned into ridicule by the whisper in the ear [illegible] of some of the current catch words. The result is that the best power of the stage is passing at decay. Forty years ago an actor to rise distinction, had to make himself a true artist by careful reading and unwearied study. His profession was a highly intellectual pursuit and its fruit was a very high kind of intellectual entertainment for those who wanted it. An actor then had to be a scholar. English schools, and the result of the high requirements of the day was a crop of actors like Placide, Barton, the elder Booth, Hackett, Blake, Holland, James W. Wallack, Lester Wallack, Brougham, Jefferson, Warren, Colburn, Hackett and John Owens. With the passing away of letters, Gilbert and Lester Wallack there is no eminent actor left to represent this fine old school of legitimate drama. All the rising young actors find out that the popular rage is for burlesque and as a matter of dollars and cents they educate themselves for burlesque. If the preparation for such trivial and frothy performances deserves to be dignified by the term education. The truth is that as the American people grow in years numbers and an artificial civilization they grow [illegible] their volatility is not the movement of a raging, tumbling river, with strength in swell current under all the foam, but it is the fizz of soda water the crackling laughter of folly. The age is an age of burlesque of pugilistic leggy and grimy. The same spirit that sends the school for scandal and its gloss [illegible] romantic actors to the wall, and puts limelight and its estable catch words and phrases to the front stands for vulgar to the front of the public, to dictate the terms of the show, enjoy enterprise of the public under the [illegible] name of religion. Edmund Kean was better than [illegible] Wallack better than Gilbert. Davy better than Wallack. The taste of the times is to degrade the only English drama we can lay claim to, without being compelled to do any thinking, to accept [illegible] not on. Wit runs to slang and humor is degraded by being made to draw every dirty little paragraph and [illegible] cart. Sensible people in social life are tempted to be either bored by rudeness in conversation or are sent [illegible] they are laughed at for having an honest, earnest, serious thought about anything on the earth, above it, or under it. All for me, the deluge, is the cynical comfort of us all, as we are getting that is humane or altogether lovely, if there is any chance to giggle over it. We are such [illegible] such a too funny for anything sort of a smart people that we have had our comic hands on everything of grief repentance one. We have not yet just had Carlyle's grim sarcasm and insisted on having a comic bible but if we keep on in our crazy chase after everything that is empty, and put behind us everything that is worthy on the ground that we must always be amused, we are certain to grow irreverent enough to treat the Bible with contempt, before it isn't a "Comic History of the Jews." I will be a better day for America when it will consent to be amused without becoming inane. Let us stop some where for us laugh like mighty Englishmen at humor let us stop our endless titter at sheer puerility and nonsense.

The British civil service is a mere alms house for needy or avaricious aristocrats. By the death of Mr. Follett, principal registrar of the land office the British taxpayer was relieved of an annual charge of $12,500. Lord Salisbury secures a life pension of $2,500 a year for having occupied the lord chancellor's seat during the five months' existence of the tory ministry. The English "Financial Reform Almanac" prints a list of peers and the relatives of peers who have held lucrative public offices during the past thirty five years. The summary is: Dukes, 5% marquises, 9% earls, 9% viscounts, 6% barons, 9% total, 7%.

Did you ever asked a brother humorist of Josh Billings? Set in the hall door after your lecture and listen to what the people shall say as they passed out. Replied Josh: I did—once, I'm pensive sigh, but I'll never do it again. If the ring statesmen here stood at the corners of the streets after the election and heard what people said about them as they passed by, they will probably never do it again.

MEETING NOTICES

K Company Attention!—The Co [illegible] Armory this Tuesday evening [illegible] business of importance. By order of the CAPTAIN.

F Company Attention! All members of the Co [illegible] Armory this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. By order of the CAPTAIN. M. J. MCMANAMIN, C. [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO ASSIGN [illegible]

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES [illegible]

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS AND HOUSEWORK GIRL [illegible]

FOR SALE—WOOL, GRASS AND GRAIN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE AND [illegible]

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN WORK ON A [illegible]

WANTED A GOOD TAILOR AT [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT THE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FINE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES RENTED, REPAIRED [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG [illegible]

CARPETS CAREFULLY REMOVED, MADE [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF ROOMS, DOORS [illegible]

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBERING [illegible]

FOR RENT—ON JUNE 1ST, THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE [illegible]

BARBER WANTED AT WAPATO [illegible]

FOR RENT—ON JUNE 1ST, THE [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

TO PLASTERERS—WE RESPECTFULLY [illegible]

WANTED—WAITERS, BOYS FOR THE [illegible]

BRICK CANDIDATE CAN HEAR OF [illegible]

NO PAIN [illegible]

IMPORTED WISCHESTER CHEESE, RENNET [illegible]

DR. [illegible] OF NEW YORK AND [illegible]

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT [illegible]

USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE—FOR PROOF [illegible]

OILHANT & CUTTING, BROKERS, WHOLESALE [illegible]

BELMONT PARK—FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE [illegible]

SUGAR AND FRUIT GIVEN AWAY [illegible]

At Greet [illegible]

SODA WATER BON BONS [illegible]

PORTLAND ILLUSTRATED. [illegible]

DR. [illegible] WOOD, EYE AND EAR [illegible]

NEW MARKET THEATRE

A DECIDED HIT

RENTFROW'S PATHFINDERS.

FAIRY ONE PIPASED

FAIRY ONJ LAUGHED

EVERY ONE APPLAUDED

THE BEST SPECIALTY SHOW OF THE SEASON

This Week and Saturday Matinee Only.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evgs. June 29 30

"THE WIDOW O'BRIEN."

ASTORIA JULY 1 and 2.

RETURN FOR SATURDAY EVENING [illegible]

FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES

OF THE

PORTLAND CALEDONIA CLUB.

Scappoose Grove, Monday, July 5th.

Tickets [illegible] children 25

Trains leave Front and G at 7:30 and 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. All the prominent athletes of the Pacific coast will be in attendance. The club will spare no expense to make this the most successful picnic ever held on the Pacific coast.

Dancing Platforms and First-class Band will be provided. By H. HICKS, Chief.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

GOOD HENRY

CASINO OPERA HOUSE Tuesday 3rd July 1st

GOLD and SILVER

All Other articles in like proportion. The cost of living figure will be given to every article must be sold as cost or less.

BECK & WALDMAN,

No. 147 First Street.

THE STEARNES.

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest

Cor. Front and Morrison streets,

Portland, Oregon.

200 ROOMS.

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY refitted and refurnished throughout. Tables supplied with the choicest and best the market affords. Rooms all newly and elegantly furnished. Elevator runs all night. Free coach to and from the house. Rates per day, $1 50 and $2 00. Special rates by the week or month.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

Has been erected in connection with the house for the convenience of guests, and makes every room in the house easily accessible.

JOHN CHARLES, late of Arlington Hotel, Portland, has now assumed the management of the Restaurant, and makes the most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT,

In charge of CHARLES HILLMAN, is conducted in First Class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the Epicure.

FOURTH OF JULY

EXCURSION & PICNIC

TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

On the Splendid Commodious Electric Light

STR. OLYMPIAN

MONDAY JULY 5th

Leaving Ash-street dock at 9 A.M. Returning at 6 P.M. Fare for the round trip, Adults $1, Children 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the dock on day of excursion. Will be met by steamer Bailey Gatzert at Kalama and Vancouver. Refreshments will be served on board. Music by Prof. Schmidt's Band. Grand Ball at Kalama in the evening. Tickets for sale at the dock on day of excursion. Will be met by steamer Bailey Gatzert at Kalama and Vancouver. Refreshments will be served on board. Music by Prof. Schmidt's Band. Grand Ball at Kalama in the evening.

TICKETS Round Trip $2 Children $1

Tickets for sale at Astoria and Return to Astoria etc.

THE ELITE DANCING ACADEMY [illegible]

THE [illegible] TEA CO.

223 First st. One Door from Salmon,

FOLLOWS

NO ELEMENT OF CHANCE

To enter into their popular way of doing business.

ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS ARE TREATED ALIKE.

THE [illegible] STORE.

CALL AND SAVE MONEY.

This reliable company has 26 stores in operation on this coast.

Notice of Closing of Canal and Locks.

WHEREAS APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE [illegible]

Z. F. MOODY, R. R. BARHART, EDWARD HIRSCH, Canal Commissioners.

JOS. SCHLITZ BOTTLING WORKS, LD

Milwaukee, Wis.

SOLE BOTTLERS OF THE

JOS SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S

PILSNER LAGER BEER.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agts.,

Portland, Or. 7mtf

HIBBARD BROS.,

(Successors to G. L. Hibbard & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND DEALERS IN

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

151 Front St., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland, Or.

Japanese and Chinese Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Etc. Also

FIREWORKS AND MATTING

Wholesale and Retail.

ANDREW KAN,

88 Washington St. bet. Third and Fourth.

BOCA BEER IS WHAT FRANK KELLER serves his customers. First and Pine.

KOHN

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

DO YOU KNOW

That our Great Clearance Sale is a Great Success? The reason of it is that we are doing as we advertise. We are selling at the Very Lowest Prices our entire stock, to close out Summer Goods on hand. We have marked our windows full of goods, and we give you the same goods inside our store. We don't throw out baits, as many stores usually do.

DO YOU KNOW

That we are selling Boys' Sailor Suits, nice fire flame, blue or brown, at $1 75, $2 50 and $3 25, which are really worth double the price?

DO YOU KNOW

That we have a nice Blue Boy's Imported Cheviot and Tweed Suits, light or dark colors, at 4, 5 and $6, that have always sold at 6, 7 and $8?

DO YOU KNOW

That we have Boys' Waists, new styles and nobby patterns, at 50c, 75c and $1 that you have to pay for elsewhere 1, 1.25 and $1 50?

DO YOU KNOW

That Boys' Knee Pants, separate from suits, are now selling at 75c, 1 and $1 25 which are worth double the price?

DO YOU KNOW

That there are thousands of people who do not read the daily papers, and if they did they could not tell you where KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER has his immense store?

DO YOU KNOW

Why? Simply because they squander their money at some one-horse concern, who is not up with the times, but who has the same old-time goods that were made 20 years ago.

DO YOU KNOW

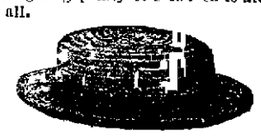
Why we have a Clearance Sale twice a year? The reason is, because we have new ideas, we are modern, not ancient, we want New Goods all the time. This is the end of the summer season. We don't want to keep our summer goods to sell in winter. We want to sell them now, and the rush and crowd at our store daily proves to the public at large that we do as we say.

DO YOU KNOW

That we are selling men's summer suits at lower prices than some merchants here can purchase them for?

DO YOU KNOW

That 10, 12, 14 or $15 will buy a Nobby Suit at our store during our clearance sale? We want everybody to call on us, whether they buy or not. No trouble to show goods, plenty of salesmen to attend to all.



DO YOU KNOW

That we are selling Men's and Boys' Straw Hats for half what they are really worth? If you don't believe it, come and see us. If we can't sell you a hat, maybe we will give you one. We have so many Hats that we have to get rid of them some way, and that is why we are selling at such Low Prices.

Our Country Patrons

Will be cared for in the best manner, if they will drop us a line, telling us what they want. We will send them samples of Men's and Boys' Suits and rules for self-measurement. When ordering men's samples give chest measure and state whether for sack or frock coat, and for boys give height. Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER COR. 2D & MORRISON STS.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

SOLON GILMAN C. M. STEVENS

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Second Hand Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc., Received Every Day—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A.M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, etc.

We will sell at our salesroom No. 42 First,

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at 10 A.M.

Walnut Ash and Maple Bedroom Sets, Cottage Suits and Curled Hair Mattresses, Bureaus, Commodes, Wash Stands and Ash Dining Chairs, Extension Tables, Walnut Bedsteads.

Also TENT suitable for the camp etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 1 Washington.

Great Bargains

[illegible] Gold Silver Stem Winding Watches [illegible]

Solid Gold Stem Winding Hunting Watches [illegible]

Solid Gold Hunting Watches [illegible]

Solid Gold Ladies' Watches [illegible]

Gents' Nickel Watches [illegible]

Stem Winding Waltham Watches [illegible]

Diamond Rings [illegible]

Diamond Ear Drops [illegible]

Diamond Studs [illegible]

Diamond Scarf Pins [illegible]

Diamond [illegible]

Plain Gold Rings [illegible]

Plain and Fancy Gold Rings [illegible]

Gents' Plain and Scarf Rings [illegible]

We have an extensive range of [illegible] from $1 upwards.

GOLD AND ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY.

We have orders to sell at very low prices all of the above goods, each GOLD with privilege of exchange.

New York Jewelry Co.

No. 107 First St., Portland, Or.

[illegible] GOODS

S. W. corner Third and Morrison.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1886,

And Following Days

FOR ONE WEEK.

Special Prices

To Close Last Lines of Goods

Fancy Cheviots at 12½c

Printed Checked Organdies at 5c

Printed Lace Checks at 25c

Printed Crazy Cloths at 16⅔c

N. B.—A Large and Varied Assortment of Remnants—STAPLE AND NEW GOODS—to close out at merely nominal prices.

[illegible] GOODS

THE LEADING

Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter,

Will leave for New York about July 15, to superintend the manufacture of his Fall and Winter stock. In order to make room for these goods the entire balance of light-weight Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing has been reduced 25 per cent. It is unnecessary to enumerate prices, as they are all marked in plain figures.

A. ROBERTS,

135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

ARE OFFERING

Great Reductions in Spring and Summer Materials, consisting of

SILKS

VELVETS,

WOOL DRESS GOODS,

COTTON DRESS GOODS,

EVERY PARASOL MARKED DOWN.

We ask intending purchasers to examine our stock before making their selections, knowing that the same class of goods cannot be obtained at less cost anywhere.

John Cran & Co.

131 AND 133 FIRST ST.

JUST RECEIVED

Fireworks & Matting

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KINGLEE,

68 Morrison st., between Third and Fourth.

OREGON OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUM WORKS

No. 58 FRONT STREET, Between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Or.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND [illegible] P.M.

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible]

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible]

THE LEADING

Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter,

Will leave for New York about July 15, to superintend the manufacture of his Fall and Winter stock. In order to make room for these goods the entire balance of light-weight Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing has been reduced 25 per cent. It is unnecessary to enumerate prices, as they are all marked in plain figures.

A. ROBERTS,

135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

[illegible] GOODS

[illegible]

BAND INSTRUMENTS

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
GILMAN & CO
Commission Merchants,
Real Estate Auctioneers,
Buggies etc Regular sale
Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.
GULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture, etc.
TUESDAY JUNE 29 at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.
A. B. RICHARDSON,
PIONEER—Office
Great Bargains.
W. corner Third and Morrison.
NDAY, JUNE 21, 1886,
And Following Days
OR ONE WEEK.
Special Prices
Close Out Dress Goods
—STAPLE AND
W GOODS—
insor & Pope
R. E. ROBERTS
THE LEADING
Tailor, Merchant Tailor and Hatter,
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has been reduced 25 per cent.
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figures.
E. ROBERTS,
55 FIRST ST., COR ALDER
JOHN GRAN & CO.
Great Reductions in Spring and
Summer Materials, consisting of
SILKS,
VELVETS,
WOOL DRESS GOODS,
COTTON DRESS GOODS.
EVERY PARASOL MARKED DOWN.
John Gran & Co
131 AND 133 FIRST ST.
JUST RECEIVED,
Fireworks & Matting
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
KING LEE,
GON OIL CLOTHING! M'F'G CO.
NORTH FIRST STREET, FACTORY
Millen's addition East Portland

The Oregonian.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY—POSTAGE PREPAID
SUNDAY EDITION
WEEKLY
The Oregonian on the Road
Sold by News Agents:
Foster Blodgett
Ridge Street
Occidental Hotel
Ayer & Son's Depot
Ayer & Son's Palace Hotel
Tourist Hotel
Portland Hotel
Parker House
Dispatch Office Printing Bros Hoskins
Occidental Hotel
Ayer & Son's Depot
Tourist Hotel
Portland Hotel
Parker House
Dispatch Office Printing Bros Hoskins
Occidental Hotel
Ayer & Son's Depot
Tourist Hotel
Portland Hotel
Parker House
Dispatch Office Printing Bros Hoskins
Occidental Hotel
Ayer & Son's Depot
Tourist Hotel
Portland Hotel
Parker House
Dispatch Office Printing Bros Hoskins
In San Francisco
Occidental News Agency
Foster Blodgett
Ridge Street
Occidental Hotel
Ayer & Son's Depot
Tourist Hotel
Portland Hotel
Parker House
Dispatch Office Printing Bros Hoskins

A GEORGIA VOLUNTEER.

Far up the lonely mountain side
My wandering footsteps led,
The moss lay thick beneath my feet,
The pine sighed overhead;
The trace of a dismantled fort
Lay in the forest nave,
And in the shadow near my path
I saw a soldier's grave.

The bramble wrestled with the weed
Upon the lowly mound;
The simple headboard, rudely writ,
Had rotted to the ground.
I raised it with a reverent hand,
From dust its words to clear,
But Time had blotted all but these:
"A Georgia Volunteer."

I heard the Shenandoah roll
Along the vale below;
I saw the Alleghanies rise
Toward the realms of snow.
The valley campaign rose to mind,
Its leader's name, and then
I knew the sleeper had been one
Of Stonewall Jackson's men.

He sleeps, what need to question now
If he were wrong or right?
He knows are this whose cause is just
In God, the Father's sight
He wields no warlike weapons now,
Returns no foeman's thrust;
Who but a coward would revile
An honored soldier's dust?

Roll, Shenandoah, proudly roll
Adown thy rocky glen;
Above thee lies the grave of one
Of Stonewall Jackson's men.
Beneath the cedar and the pine
In solitude austere,
Unknown, unnamed, forgotten lies
A Georgia volunteer.
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE FATE OF KATE IVES.

BY M. L. GRAHAM.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

The scorching July sun beat down relentlessly upon the thirsty country road, at every footfall of the wayfarer, the dry dust puffed out in a fine impalpable powder, and clouds of grasshoppers whirred away into the thistles that bordered the wheel track.

The traveler was hot and fagged, but seeing some farm buildings in the distance, he strode along with new energy. Reaching the farmhouse he passed in the shadow of the rugged maples that skirted the highway, and surveyed the premises.

They were not inviting. The front gate sagged dejectedly on its hinges, and unkempt grass had destroyed all traces of a path to the inhospitable front door. The house was flanked on one side by a weather-beaten tool shop; on the other, by a well kept kitchen garden.

The old shop seemed to possess a peculiar interest for the stranger, but his attention was presently diverted to a woman who appeared in the garden. Her tall figure moved down the rows of vegetables with a splendid swinging stride. The full curves of her form were revealed by the clinging folds of her limp calico gown, but her head was hidden in an ugly, Shaker sun-bonnet. Entirely unconscious of observation, she knelt by a beat bed and began to pull weeds. The man strolled toward her, but absorbed in her task she did not look up until he spoke.

"Do you want to hire, any help?" asked the stranger.

She lifted her head with a start that sent the Shaker bonnet trembling to the ground, and disclosed a face framed in roughly waving red hair. Her dark eyes flashed suspiciously at the intruder from beneath heavy black brows. She rose, and before answering, examined him with a quick look, but without a trace of fear.

"We do need an extra hand," she said. "but my father will not be in from the field for an hour yet. Can you wait?"

The man looked back at the dusty road and then at the figure before him.

"I'll wait," he answered.

The girl led the way to a narrow back porch and, giving him a flag-bottomed chair, disappeared indoors. The stranger settled his long body into a comfortable position and gazed meditatively over the simmering landscape.

Just before him was the well with its old-fashioned sweep. Near it, a chicken-coop had been improvised from a barrel and a few strips of lath. The attractive shop was just out of range. The stranger began to wish that the handsome girl would come out and talk to him. Approaching the open door, he asked for a drink of water.

"I'll get some that's fresh," she said, taking a pail and going to the well.

The man followed, and as she was about to lower the bucket over the curb, took it from her, remarking: "That isn't the right sort of work for a woman."

"Oh, I'm used to it," she laughed, but the color flamed brightly in her cheeks. Perhaps it was to hide the flush that she turned and went swiftly within doors. She did not show herself as he carried the pail into the kitchen, and after drinking its fill he was forced to resume his unsociable seat.

Half an hour passed slowly; then the girl came to the doorway and stood looking at him with a sort of calm curiosity.

"You're not used to farm work," she said.

"What makes you think so?" asked the man.

"Those are not farmers' hands," she answered.

He looked at his long, slim fingers with a sort of impersonal interest, as though they belonged to some one else.

"You're right; those hands have been about machinery for a good many years."

"Why—?" she began, but broke off the question with a blush.

He saw her meaning and said: "Why do I take to farming? Well, you see, I've been shut up pretty closely for some time, so I thought a little outdoor work might improve my health." After a pause he resumed: "I noticed an old tool-house out in the yard. Is it used for anything?"

"Only for storing things," she replied.

"Can I take a look at it?" he asked.

The girl assented with a look of surprise and walked beside him to the door of the old shop.

It was dirty and cobwebbed, lighted only by a window in front and an old skylight, on a bench were some rusty tools, broken farming implements were piled in the corners and withered ears of seed-corn hung from the rafters.

The man made no comment, and they returned silently to the house.

Presently the farmer appeared with his hired help. He was a fine specimen of muscular development; but his face, possessing a fierce sort of animal beauty, was marred by an expression of settled distrust and low cunning.

The hands hurried off to their homes, leaving behind a lame man who seated himself on the steps to await his turn at the wash-basin. Farmer Ives performed a rough ablution, questioning the new comer between the splashes. A bargain was made and the three men went in to supper.

"Kate," said Ives, "I've hired this Langdon, put him out a plate."

Kate obeyed without response, and sat there silent, quietly indifferent.

After supper Tim, the lame man, went out with the milk-pails. Ives sat down to his pipe. Kate swiftly cleared away the tea things, and going into the woodshed picked up the ax to split some kindlings. Langdon went and took the ax from her, with a half laugh.

The girl reddened and stood watching him in silence. Suddenly her father called out roughly.

"Kate, come here!" A defiant look flashed from her eyes, yet she obeyed the call.

Ives eyed his daughter savagely and said something in a rapid undertone. The girl turned away without a word, but her face, as she passed the open door, wore a look that haunted Langdon for days.

In a short time the stranger had become useful. Though unskilled in farm work, he was quick to learn, and in some ways proved invaluable. Evenings and rainy days he repaired tools; he mended a disabled pump, patched a leaky roof, and transformed the dirty old tool-house into a tidy workshop. Ives noticed all this, but without comment.

In many ways Langdon tried to lighten the burden of Kate Ives, but he soon found that his kind offices must be done quietly in order not to arouse the spite of her father.

Kate's hard lot wakened all the chivalry of Langdon's quiet but earnest nature. She never left the farm, had no associates, and toiled like a serf. Langdon's kindness at first surprised and almost embarrassed her, but in time she began to utter shy thanks, with a softened look in her great dark eyes, and a droop of her proud head.

As the days wore on, Langdon's pity and admiration were swallowed up in a more absorbing feeling. He loved Kate with his whole soul, yet dared not show his passion, lest Ives, detecting it, should drive him away. Anxiously the lover kept watch, hoping that Kate might instinctively feel the intensity of his passion; but she gave no sign.

One afternoon, Ives drove to the near village, leaving Tim and Langdon at work in the barn. The lame man, glad to talk free from his master's ears, commenced:

"Wha' d' ye think o' Kate?" he asked, with a sharp look.

"Fine girl," responded Langdon.

"Ole man's terrible rough on her, ain't he?" pursued Tim.

"He's a brute!" said Langdon savagely. "What makes him treat her so? It's a devilish shame!"

Tim chuckled inwardly over his companion's sudden heat.

"Wall, its pure cussedness, I reckon. Th' girl's mother was a real lady—one of the Hunton's—an' Kate's jes like her. Ta' ole man, he can't help spitin' her for bein' finer grain ner him. Ef you've taken a shine to Kate, you'd better run her off to some more comfortable climate."

Langdon looked up angrily, but there was a friendly earnestness under Tim's rough banter that disarmed him. He mused for a long time, then left the barn and hurried through the rain to the house. On the step he paused a moment, then opened the kitchen door.

Kate looked up from her work and smiled brightly. Langdon came swiftly forward and caught her hands in his.

"Kate," he cried "you must listen to me! I love you, darling! Only trust me and I'll take you away from this place and make you happy!"

He broke off, breathlessly, watching her downcast face.

A great surge of color flooded her features and throat; she trembled greatly. Suddenly she raised her splendid eyes with a look of utter joy and trust, and then hid her face against his shoulder.

After a time Langdon said, hesitatingly: "Kate you've never heard my story. I ought to have told you something first; it may make a difference."

"Nothing can make a difference now," she said, steadily, and he believed her.

"But I should like to tell you," he insisted gently. "I haven't kith or kin in this country. I came over from England when I was eighteen and went into a machine shop—my father's trade. By the time I was of age I was earning good wages, and, besides, had invented a number of little things that sold well. Finally I got up a machine much needed by cotton manufactures, and I knew that if my idea could only be worked out it would make my fortune. A regular inventor's craze seized me and I couldn't rest. The foreman liked me and let me work in the shop nights. Sometimes I worked on until morning. Of course that kind of thing was killing, and I fell into a terribly nervous state. I kept my model locked up in a big chest during the day. I had never shown it to a single soul.

"One night I was so dead tired that I lay down in my room right after supper and slept till midnight; then, late as it was, I went down to the shop. The night-watchman there was asleep in the office and my chest was wide open—my model was gone!"

Langdon paused, making a visible effort to steady himself. Kate laid her cheek softly against his. There were tears in her beautiful eyes.

"The shock was too much for me in my nervous state," Langdon continued, "and I was sent to an insane hospital. I was there three months and then discharged, cured. The doctors advised me to take a rest from machinery for a while and to get out-door work on a farm. So I thought I'd work my way back to the old place on foot and see what country air would do for me. I got as far as this place, the tool-house caught my eye, for I thought it would be a good place to tinker in. Then I saw you—and was bound to stay!"

Kate laughed lightly; then suddenly, catching his face between her two hands: "Tell me," she demanded, "aren't you at work at that same model again?"

"Yes," said Langdon, "I am. Whoever stole the other one has never cared to bring it out and I mean to ben him yet. But how did you guess it?"

Kate confessed shamefacedly: "I heard you going out to the shop nights, and finally I followed you. You'd pull down the curtain at the window, but one corner had caught, and I could just see your hands and one part of the machine. Are you angry at me for spying on you?"

He laughed at her confusion. "You shall come out with me to-night and see it all!"

A sudden noise of rapid wheels interrupted the lovers, and Ives drove furiously into the yard.

Kate sprang up with a face of alarm. "It's father," she cried. "If he sees you, what will happen?"

Langdon kissed her hurriedly and strode out to see Ives, with an assumed unconcern.

Ives had been drinking heavily and was in a worse than usual vicious temper. He glared at Langdon with suspicion, but the young man's manner disarmed him. He stood looking on sullenly while the jaded horse was put up, and then, with a bottle and bundles, he went into the house.

Langdon dared not follow him for fear of exciting his distrust still further, and it was a relief when, half an hour later, he and Tim were summoned to supper.

Ives had been drinking still more and was in an ugly mood. He said nothing and ate little, watching his companions with fierce, bloodshot eyes. The others were relieved when he finally rose and staggered to his room. They heard him stumble over the furniture and throw himself upon his creaking bed.

In about two hours the drunken man was aroused by Tim's heavy step, limping upstairs to bed. The first stupor of intoxication has passed off and his senses were made more acute by the stimulants he had taken. He heard voices in the kitchen and knew that Kate and Langdon were still there. Presently there was a sound of footsteps, the outer door closed softly and all was still.

Ives sprang up with an oath; he made his way to a bureau and took something from a drawer, and went out into the kitchen. A candle, burning dimly on the table, lighted his steps. He hurried unsteadily out of doors and peered through the darkness.

There was a gleam of light in the work-shop and he crept softly toward it. The curtain was not drawn at the window, and a lantern stood burning on the work bench. Directly before the window was the model, which Langdon was explaining to Kate, who leaned against his shoulder.

Absorbed in the machine the lovers were utterly unconscious of the danger that menaced them.

Ives' eyes had a tigerish look as he pointed a pistol at Langdon.

The slight sound attracted Kate's notice and she glanced at the window. Without a word she flung herself upon Langdon's breast. Simultaneously there was a report, and she sank, with a groan, to the floor.

Langdon caught one glimpse of the cruel face against the pane, and, catching a heavy wooden mallet from the bench, sprang to the door.

Ives fired again, but missed his mark, and in an instant the ponderous mallet had crushed through his skull. He dropped like a stone and lay motionless.

At the sound of the shot, Tim came running, with terrified face, to the shop.

He found poor Langdon bending over the dead girl's beautiful face, and distractedly chafing her stiffening hands. Together the two men carried her body into the house. Leaving Langdon to watch by his dead, Tim ran out to look at Ives, as he lay in the weeds, and then, mounting a horse, he galloped off for help.

In half an hour he was back with a group of frightened, awe-struck neighbors. A new shock awaited them; beside Kate, as she lay on a low couch, knelt Langdon, his arms clasping her, and his head pillowed on her quiet breast; but when they spoke to him, he made no answer,—for he was dead.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

PITH AND POINT.

An improved bat which could be used as an umbrella would find favor on the base-ball field these rainy days.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

Since it has been discovered that Delaware river water makes the drinker sick, the fluid is to be analyzed to see if it has any injurious properties.

The Maine fish commissioners not only can tell all about stocking rivers, but they can catch salmon with a fly. Theory and practice thus work together beautifully.

When Nova Scotia joined the union they were told that the dominion government could be carried on at an annual cost of $12,000,000, but instead of that the figure are $35,000,000.

"Grandpa," said Teddy, as the old gentleman woke up from a long sounding after-dinner nap, "if you'd give your nose a spoonful of paregoric don't you think you could put it to sleep too?"

Professor Proctor, the astronomer, has come to America to live, and expresses the intention to settle in Missouri. With Cones a victim to theosophy, Smyth to the pyramid craze, and Proctor to Missouri, the popular faith in the scientific intellect will be shaken.

Senator Mitchel is pretending to try to have a new navy yard laid out on the northwest coast. Before congress provides for any new navy yards, it might be well to keep the present ones from blowing away, and even to appropriate a few dollars for some ships.

The young Prince Leopoldo of Brazil, now with his ship at New York, is kept to his duties like any other midshipman. The Brazilians say they prize themselves on their democracy. The prince expects to devote his time in this country to studying our naval institutions.

The probable reason why the friends of George Washington Childs, A. M., think he would run well as a presidential candidate is that the New York *Sun* doesn't like him. He is one of Editor Dana's pet aversions. So was Garfield; so was Cleveland. Editor Dana's ill-will is apparently a political Mascot.

Permission has been asked for the American flagship at Constantinople to enter the Black sea. As we are friendly with both Turkey and Russia, the request will probably be granted, but it will be a remarkable testimonial of confidence in us to put the existence of the Black sea fleets and cities at our mercy.

On Decoration day, in the midst of graves hidden in flowers, Vanderbilt's tomb remained bare. Nobody seemed to take enough interest to hang a wreath upon it. The vault is guarded day and night, as it has been for five months by sentries, and eight Pinkerton detectives live close by. The new tomb is almost finished.

The *Enquirer* staff has received an invitation to the hop at West Point on June 11th. As the staff will be busy getting out a first-class paper on that day it cannot be present to lead the german. Any time the class of '86, which gives the hop, gets into a fight, if an invitation is extended the staff will take a day off and attend.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The conviction of an alderman in New York is not to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The jury that tried Jaehne has been perpetuated as a social club, the only outsider admitted being the officer who had charge of the jury during the proceedings. It is not stated whether the club will die with its original members or constitute a hereditary aristocracy like the Cincinnati.

Of the 800 prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island only three refuse to go to church. These are Most and his companions, Braunschweig and Schenck. Most is the son of a sexton and once sang in a choir, but now he says he hopes the sacred chalices will be used as drinking cups at public wine fountains, the churches turned into concert halls and theaters and the priests and nuns strangled in the belfries.

Queen Victoria has offered the Comte de Paris the use of Claremont castle, when Louis Philippe died. The prince has quite naturally declined. The reminiscences of his family suggested by such a residence would not be exactly pleasant. The Comte de Paris would find it more agreeable to come to this country than to live in such a graveyard of French royalty as England. The memory of Louis Philippe of Napoleon III. And of the prince imperial would make the union jack anything but a cheerful flag to live under.

The Knights of Labor at St. Louis have organized a new local assembly composed entirely of servant girls, and it is ominously said that this will enable the girls to "bring their employers and mistresses to terms." To terms! Can it be, then, that all the stories of the oppressions practiced upon timid housewives by haughty and tyrannical help are fabrications, or are the monarchs of the kitchen to inflict new humiliations upon their subjects? It is generally understood now that the employer is entitled to the use of the piano on at least three nights in the week, and that when the help does not desire to entertain company in the parlor, that apartment may be occupied by the family. Are these privileges to be taken away?

Aged but Dangerous Flirts.

"I don't like it," he said, bad-temperedly. "That's the tenth old lady who's fallen in love with me."

"I think that's complimentary to you."

"Is it? That's all right. I go to a party and the old lady takes me into a corner and begins to talk to me, and she has a pretty daughter, and there's an ocean of pretty girls, and I see somebody I want to dance with, and the old lady says. 'You don't want to dance. Sit here and talk to me.'"

"Well, why don't you get out and dance?"

"I can't. A nice old lady, who flatters you by asking your opinion of her daughter's beaux, and tickles your vanity with a lot of pretty little touches—I tell you, my boy, you may talk as you like about women and widows, and spinsters and flirts, but there isn't any flirt in creation so dangerous as a woman of 55, whose hair is just sprinkled with silver. They have ways about them. Confound it all, I remember getting quite spoony on an old woman of 65, who was too old to dream of disguising her age.

"You laugh! All right. Some day you'll catch it, perhaps. But you don't seem to be lovable. If they'd only get mad and let you alone. But, no, they simply take a crush quietly and wait the next chance."

"I don't think that's everybody's experience."

"Maybe not. That makes it all the worse. You see, an old lady is privileged to talk out even about love, and when she talks of love you think she means as a son or something like that. Then you find out that it's just the same kind of love as anybody else's, and you've kind of encouraged it and accepted it, especially if she has money. Even money is no good. I knew an old widow lady of 65, who was passionately fond of me, and when she died she left all her money to a congregation. I tell you I'm not going to stand in any more. The next old lady who falls in love with me will get left, and don't you forget it."

WHY THEY STRUCK.

The Man on the Mountains Wanted "Good" Meat, and They Got It.

Summit Lake correspondence Troy *Times*: But they have heard of strikes and boycotting up here, and these agencies were recently threatened to be visited upon Mr. Stockbridge, proprietor of the Summit Lake house. Mr. S. had some fifteen of the stalwart mountain laborers at work on his premises and road repairing, "fixing up for the season," as he phrases it. He has always been a generous employer, and the men had heretofore supported more than satisfied to "get a job" from Stockbridge. It means good wages, considerate kindness, and prompt pay. But he recently observed that something was the matter with his men. They seemed glum, and failed to work with cheerfulness as formerly; in fact, they lagged at their tasks. He inquired of one of them: "What is the matter with you men? I am paying you good wages and feeding you well, and now you seem to act strangely about it. Tell me the reason." The man replied: "We ain't satisfied, boss, and things have got to be changed or we shall quit and boycott."

"Well, now," said Mr. S., "give me the reason for all this; are you dissatisfied with your wages, or what in the world can ail you?" The reply was: "No, the wages is all right, but other things is the matter, and B—— will tell you all about it for us." B—— soon appeared in behalf of the men. He said "We haven't no fault to find with wages; that's all right, and you pay us good, boss. But we can't stomach your table, and can't stand it no longer. The provisions must be changed or we go—that's a fact, boss. We've stood it long as we can because it's you, but we mean biz." "Well," said Mr. S., "what's the matter with the food? I furnish you the best I can buy, the same that is served to guests at the hotel, the best fresh meats, nice vegetables, rich milk, good bread, the sweetest butter, excellent tea and coffee, and everything cooked as well as can be." "That's so, boss," B—— replied, "but that is the matter. We don't like your fresh meat, that's too fancy and hasn't any strength into it. What we wants and what we strikes for is good salt pork and no more of the fancy fresh beef. If you'll give us that, boss, we'll be all right and work hard and better. But that we must have or do the other thing!"

Mr. Stockbridge at once acceded to the demand, the men were made happy and satisfied, and now they have their salt pork rations three times a day—fried for morning, boiled at noon, cold at night, with plenty of substantial accompaniments, and not a bit of the fancy "fresh" to remind them of former alienation. Thus happily ended the threatened strike and boycott at Summit lake; everything is lovely and work progresses briskly.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

Ex-Senator Ferry is at the French capital.

Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down, will be the new Protestant primate of Ireland.

Lieut.-Gov. Gibbs, of Texas is looking up the Lone Star interests at the capital.

Cora Pearl's memoirs have proved a disastrous financial failure. There is some virtue in the world yet.

Matthew Arnold will be lionized by Boston friends to lecture on Education in Europe, when he arrives in that city.

All the Roger Williamses and their relatives, descendents of the Roger Williams of long ago, held a reunion in Providence on the 22d of June.

Long John Wentworth's monument to himself is rapidly nearing completion. It will stand in his cemetery lot in Chicago and be fifty feet high when finished.

E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of the American exhibition to be held in London, commencing May 2, 1887, and to continue two months.

Mr. Morrison says that he cannot speak positively as to his chances of success with the tariff bill. He has the distinction of being the only man in the country who cannot positively predict the fate of that interesting measure.

Sir Trevor Lawrence indignantly protests against the statement that he has paid preposterous prices for orchids and declares that the highest he ever gave was $1250 for a cattaleya trianæ. Every one knows that for such a name the price is a mere bagatelle.

The will of ex-Congressman Stephen Taber, who died at Roslyn, L. I., two weeks ago, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Weller yesterday morning. The testator bequeaths all his estate, estimated at nearly $1,000,000, in equal shares to his wife and four children.

The southern magazine, *Topics*, has been sold to a joint stock company with $10,000 paid-up capital, and will remain under the same management as heretofore. The incorporators of the company include George B. Douglas, of Buffalo, New York, R. H. Richards, of the Atlanta National bank, and Charles H. Wells, the editor of *Dixie*.

"Rich and eccentric old John DuBois," says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, "who died up the country the other day was one of the dozen clients of George M. Jenks, with whom he counselled when he was offered the place of assistant secretary of the interior—not second assistant—as to whether he ought to give up his law practice to accept it. DuBois said no, and finally assented when Jenks promised to counsel DuBois whenever he went to Washington for advice and to occasionally come to Pennsylvania to try his lawsuits.

The report that Miss Murfree will be married in a short time, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is confirmed by Congressman Richardson's daughter, who lives at Murfreesboro and is a close friend of "Charles Egbert Craddock," and who is to be one of the bridesmaids. She is not acquainted with the coming bridegroom, however. Indeed, none of Miss Murfree's many friends in this city know anything about him, except that he is a farmer and lives near Pulaski, Tenn. He is described as a six-footer, burly devoted to cattle-raising and having very little literary training.

The Dresses of Royalty.

From a late London letter.

I had the honor of being presented to her royal highness at the last drawing-room, and will give you a description of her dress. It was of the most tender lilac or mauve shade, a waist and petticoat of lilac terry velvet, a train of cream crepe de chine, handsomely embroidered in various shades of flowers, lined and bordered with lilac and coral roses. The skirt was looped with tulle and embroidered with flowers, the train caught back with lilac feathers. Her headdress was a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil, her ornaments were the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, the Royal Red Cross and Danish family order. Next her stood the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, in a dress and train of black striped velvet and satin, trimmed with scarlet satin and trimmed with jet. It should be remarked here that people going out of mourning in England always wear scarlet. Her headdress was tiara of diamonds, feathers, veil, and ornaments. She emeralds and diamonds. She wore four orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. John of Jerusalem and the Royal Red Cross. The Princess of Cambridge stood next to her, an immense but rather handsome woman. Then came a young girl, the Princess Louise of Wales. An exquisite shade of bluish satin, lined with poult de soie, and trimmed with feathers and syringa blossoms, joined the corsage and train, over which petticoat looped with bunches of the same flowers. Her headdress was of feathers and tulle veil. She wore pearls, diamonds and rubies. Next to her stood her popular papa, the Prince of Wales, in a full suit of scarlet, the uniform of a general.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

For a baby there should always be a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.—[Merchant Traveler.

People who live in the natural gas country seem to be good talkers.—[Philadelphia Herald.

There is one thing which cannot be "slow and sure," and that is a watch.—[Burlington Free Press.

The Boston base ball club has four pitchers—as many as a hundred-dollar dinner set.—[Lowell Courier.

Misfortunes never come singly. The English sparrows travels in flocks and the small boy in gangs.—[Lowell Citizen.

Jacob Sharp says he will "retire from active business." He had better, before some court retires him.—[Hartford Post.

"Nothing can longer be done in a corner," says Mr. Beecher. This information makes Jay Gould smile.—[New Haven News.

Anxious Reader.—No, you are mistaken. Burns did not write a poem called the 'Boycotters' Saturday Night."—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

An egg 1000 years old has been unearthed in Washington. When an egg attains this age it seems a pity to disturb it.—[New Haven News.

The art of smiling while being photographed is being taught in Pittsburg. What is a long way to go for a smile.—[New York World.

"Satin is seldom used except for full dress." We were under the impression that ladies' full dress wasn't intended to be satin.—Boston Post.

Politeness is the cheapest commodity in the market. Never call a man a liar. Merely intimate that he is a New York Aldermen.—[Texas Siftings.

More than four thousand devices for coupling have been patented, and yet thousands of bachelors and maidens go it alone in this country.—[Lowell Citizen.

Neal Dow has not yet taken steps to punish the Atlantic ocean for washing those barrels of whisky on the Maine coast from a wrecked vessel.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

"What are chilled plows, papa?" asked the little son of an agricultural professor. "Oh, my son," was the wise reply, "they are plows which have stood out in the furrow all winter."—[Burlington Free Press.

A cow fell into the Potomac river at Washington the other day. The poor animal knew that she couldn't walk through the streets of that city without having her milk rendered corrupt and impure.—[Pittsburg.

It is said that Ohio has eighteen cows with one wooden leg. We really thought the pump business was more flourishing in Ohio than that. Just think; only eighteen pumps in that great state.—[Yonkers Statesman.

Customer—"I'd like some of that wall-paper that you are advertising is filled with arsenic." Wall-paper dealer—"How many rolls?" "Well, how many does it take to get away with a mother-in-law?"—[Tidbits.

"Who is that lady you bowed to so politely?" "My mother-in-law." "Your mother-in-law?" "Yes; don't you see she is worth $50,000 in her own right and has a consumptive cough?"—[Philadelphia Herald.

Sam Jones says that if the devil was mayor of Chicago he couldn't make room for another rum shop in the city. This is probably the reason why his satanic majesty has not secured a nomination.—[New York World.

"I like to live for eating that apple," said a young lady the other day as she stood before the mirror. "Why?" asked a companion. "Because there is such a delight in trying on a new dress when it fits well."—[New York World.

Bonnat, the French portrait painter, makes $ 60,000 a year by his work. From this we infer that the great French artist does not believe in the old saying that "flattery to one's face is the greatest of insults."—[New York Graphic.

Harkins (to traveler)—"Oh, yes, we have some very wealthy people here, and several monopolists. Of the latter, I think Richards, the flour-mill man, is the wealthiest." Traveler—"I do detest these grinding monopolists."—[Judge.

A medical man says that the easiest way to take a pill is to place it under the tongue and take a drink of water. The object of putting the pill under the tongue is that it may afterwards be transferred to the stove.—[Burlington Free Press.

An Iowa lawyer is named Figures. His parents having frequently read that "Figures can't lie," insisted that their son should become a member of the legal profession, which offers no provocation in that direction.—[New York World.

New York city will soon be 200 years old, and as an evidence of the city's marvelous growth it is said that the board of aldermen now steal in a single year more than the entire town was worth two centuries ago.—[Philadelphia Herald.

The marquis (engaging a valet)—How—I hope you like your cigars full flavored, for my last man, who was good enough to admit I suited him, sir, mine were breathy and made him sick, and so took himself off.—[London Punch.

Sarcasm. The Major—Now, then, what's the matter there? Bugler Simmons—Beg pardon, sir; but I don't like to ride this horse, Major—Really! Sorry, Mr. Simmons, but the regulations don't provide barouches for battery buglers.—[Harper's Magazine.

A Georgia woman suddenly died the other day at the foot of a tree which she had partially chopped down. When her husband got home from the cross-roads and found no supper ready for him he nearly went crazy with grief.—[Lowell Citizen.

It was a little Medford girl who, sent to bed earlier than she wanted to be the other night, was entirely heartbroken. "When you do this to me," she said, "I wish I'd never been made." This is pessimism beginning early to be sure.—[Boston Record.

De Baggs—"Haven't seen Twombly for about a month." Jensonby—"He has gone into the grocery business." "Why, he has not $5000 to his name." "Well, he has $10,000 in his wife's name, and I guess that will go just as far."—[Philadelphia Call.

A Chicago girl struck paternal familias for a pair of new shoes the other day. The old man drove up that evening with a side of leather and told her that his salary had been cut down this year and he guessed she'd have to get the old ones patched.—[St. Paul Herald.

A Newport man who gets so off occasionally that he can't find himself or his home should carry a card with his name and number of his house on it so he could look at it while he is hugging a lamp-post and learn that he is himself and where he lives.—[Kentucky State Journal.

The barkeeper of the Gently Dreaming saloon remarked to Gus de Smith that his (the barkeeper's) son was a student at the university of Texas. "What is your son studying?" asked Gus. "Chemistry." "So you are going to make a barkeeper of him, are you?"—[Texas Siftings.

A merry twinkle in the eyes is scientifically described by Professor Magas of Berlin as "a peculiar abrillar-like movement of the lids, the orbinfilaris palpebrarum and the parts around the nose together." Please remember this the next time your eyes feel that way.—[Hartford Post.

A clerk who is dismissed by his employer says to him when he is taking his final leave: "Well, sir, this dismissal will cost a good many people their lives." "Do you mean to threaten me?" demanded his employer. "Not at all. It simply means that I am going to become a doctor."—[New York World.

DOOM OF THE PRAIRIE DOG.

The Frontiers Being Rapidly Cleared of These Pests

Cheyenne Leader.

The bounty of 5 cents for each and every prairie dog scalp by the territory has had the effect of greatly diminishing the number of these pests in the localities afflicted by their presence. In Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont and Johnson counties, scalps are pouring into clerks' offices and warrants aggregating heavy sums have already been drawn in favor of prairie dog slayers.

Though many ranchmen take an active personal part in the slaughter, it is the average small boy of the frontier who turns delight to profit by a wholesale prairie dog destruction. With gun, bow and arrow, the deadly sling, steel trap, poison or the varied dog, he haunts the villages of the doomed race, and rarely fails to stuff his pockets with scalps during the day's raid.

The prairie dog is a pest which the farmers of the west must rid themselves of. Grass, growing grain and vegetables are subject not only to attacks from them, but to absolute eradication. Instances have of late years been frequent where the work of an entire spring, and consequently the fruits of a year's toil and care, have been rendered nugatory and destroyed by one week's work of the dogs.

On the cattle ranges, too, they are dreaded. Here they not only destroy the grass of immense areas, but their straight, deep burrows upon and innumerable, are the prolific sources of accidents to riders, frequently deadly in character. Many a cowboy, riding swiftly and carelessly to his duty, has been suddenly hurled to the ground and seriously, if not fatally, injured by his horse stepping into a prairie dog hole. Romance and sentiment and small sympathy when opposed to utility and progress, and Washington Irving's prairie dogs must follow Cooper's Indians.

How "Curfew" was Written.

Brooklyn Magazine.

Of the hundreds of residents of the city of San Antonio, Tex., only a few who frequently meet a tall, slender lady, with raven brown eyes and hair and with a singular attractiveness in her face, know that she is Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, whose famous poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," has given her a reputation in both hemispheres. Now, at the age of sixteen years, the young country girl was led to write the poem, now so widely known, is thus narrated, as furnished by her personally for this publication: "The poem was suggested to me by the reading of a story, 'Love and Loyalty,' in April, 1867. I was then a plain country school-girl, not yet seventeen, residing with my parents at Litchfield, Mich., and under the pretext of working out mathematical problems, with my arithmetic before me, I wrote the poem roughly on my slate. I was forced to carry on my literary work under these difficulties because of the opinion of my parents that my time could be better employed than in 'idle dreams and useless rhymes.' I wrote the first copy on my slate between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but much time has since been spent in correcting and revising it. I had no thought that I would ever be able to write anything worthy of public notice. The poem was first published in the Detroit *Commercial Advertiser* in the fall of 1870. The editor upon receipt of my manuscript at once wrote me a lengthy letter of congratulation and praise, in which he predicted the popularity for the verses which they have since received. I had no literary friends, not even a literary acquaintance at that time, and did not know the simplest requirements for preparing my manuscript for publication." The poem at once attracted popular attention, and bestowed upon its young author a reputation which each succeeding year has enlarged. Although it has been published in innumerable forms and different books and collections, and has been translated into the French, German and other languages, the poem has never brought its author any financial remuneration, as is too often the case. "It raised me," writes Mrs. Thorpe, "from a shy, obscure country girl into public notice, and brings to my side yearly lists of new and delightful friends. Wherever I go my friends are there before me, and the poem, which I gave to the public with no 'right' reserved, while it has made a fortune for others, and dropped golden coins in other pockets, has reserved for its author admiring friends." Mrs. Thorpe spends the summers in her native home of Michigan, where she yearly recuperates from the effects of a Texan winter. The author is thirty-six years of age, is happily married and is enabled to quietly enjoy the respect and love of her neighbors and friends, while her literary admirers are legion.

The Lamp Craze.

One must be a woman to appreciate the loveliness of a light that betrays no secrets, uncovers no blemishes, and kindly shadows the defects of toilet, complexion and time. Indeed, it is a proverb with the hypercritical of the feminine gender that she is indeed ungrish who does not look well in a lamplit room.

These beautiful mediums of illumination may be bronze, repousse-metal, limoges, Dresden, cut crystal, china, or simple pottery glazed or painted. The lamp body may be almost any shape, size or material that will hold oil, but the trimmings must be and always are novel, artistic and serviceable. Shades come in all tints and metallic combinations of plain, corrugated and decorated surface. About the edge is gathered a ruffle of lace which may cost nine cents and may not infrequently does cost $5. The frill varies from two to five inches in width and has the effect of softening the light. Another craze consists in shade-dressing—that is, in arranging a transparency for the shade proper. Lace paper, gauze and bobinet have been succeeded by coverings composed of linen roses, ostrich plumes, pompons and silk-wood balls. A drapery of scarlet tips drawn over a bell-shaped dome never fails to call forth comment and it is not easy to devise anything prettier than a shade of pink linen or tissue on a parlor lamp.

For read use, that is, reading or work, a green globe is the best, and the color may be used as an effective background for lace edging and a yellow or pink bow. Pink shades are pretty for color effect, but should not be placed on a center table unless draped as the color is too hard for the ordinary eye. Maroon lights well and looks better, and there are yellows, blues, saffrons, purples and mixtures which, when porcelain-lined, are pleasing to the eye and have a wonderful brightening effect on a dark or subdued corner. In the homes along the fashionable avenues of our own city these lamps are placed in the windows, to which they impart an indescribable fascination especially when some delicate lace drapery falls about or near the tables on which they are placed.

Whipped the Wrong Boy.

Fall River Globe

Considerable innocent merriment has been caused among the pupils of one of the grammar school colts of the city by an incident which occurred a few days ago. Some disturbance was created in the back of the room, and the principal rushed down the aisle to investigate. A son of Mr. John W. Pritchard was selected as the offender, and the boy was led out by his ear and punished upon the handle. As he is usually quiet and well behaved Mr. Pritchard went to the teacher and remonstrated. The principal blandly informed the father that he had not corrected his son. Mr. Pritchard introduced as evidence the lad's ears and hands, and argued that somebody must have been practicing upon them. The instructor made an examination and was much surprised to find that he had whipped young Pritchard, assuring the father that he had intended to discipline a boy in the seat further back. The law requiring a teacher to salt down wrath for one day must have been overlooked, or it may apply to female pedagogues, as the temper of the latter is known to be more fertile than that of mum. The children amused, however, although there seems be very little in it for the boy who thumped.

MILLIONS FOR NOTHING.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the best illustrations of how a man comes to riches in mining and misses it, is in the case of the Comstock in New Mexico, now being worked under lease by Messrs. Riechler and Canfield, formerly of Belleville, Illinois. A young man named Karst, of St. Louis, had been prospecting around the camp, and had done very much great deal without having ridden success upon him as a reward. Finally he obtained a lease on the Comstock for nothing, work done in developing being considered sufficient return for what he might take out. He tried for a time, but around considerable without success, very encouraging indications and finally allowed the work to stop. He presently sees then offered him $100 for his lease, which had 100 days to run before expiration the offer, and Mr. Canfield began work again energetically. An accidental firing of a blast uncovered a wonderful body of ore, and the lessees began taking out $5000 to $6000 a day. Yesterday information was received that an immense body of pure native silver had been struck, and it is said that the biggest in mining history, from which $1,000,000 would be taken. It was necessary in sinking an air-shaft, as the ore was becoming foul in the working. The shaft was to go down eighty feet, but when it had penetrated twenty-six feet it struck a body of chloride body. The lessees expect to have $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 out of the mine by August 15th, when their lease expires.

Governor Long and His New Bride.

Carp in Cleveland Leader.

Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, has returned to Washington, bringing with him his quiet, lady-like and good looking, Yankee school teacher bride. He has taken up

than that of them. The children were amused, however, although there seems to be very little in it for the boy who is thumped.

MILLIONS FOR NOTHING.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the best illustrations of how closely a man comes to riches in mining and yet misses it, is in the case of the Comstock of New Mexico, now being worked under lease by Messrs. Hechler and Canfield, formerly of Belleville, Illinois. A young man named Karst, of St. Louis, had been prospecting around the camp, and had dug around a great deal without having riches showered upon him as a reward. Finally he obtained a lease on the Comstock for nothing, the work done in developing being deemed sufficient return for what he could take out. He tried the place, dug around considerable without having any very encouraging indications and finally allowed the work to stop. The present lessees then offered him $100 for his lease, which had 100 days to run. He accepted the offer, and Mr. Canfield began work energetically. An accidental firing of a drift blast uncovered a wonderful bed of ore, and the lessees began taking out $5000 to $20,000 a day. Yesterday information was received that an immense body of pure chloride silver had been struck, said to be the biggest in mining history, from which $1,000,000 would be taken. It was strange in sinking an air shaft, as the air was becoming foul in the workings. The shaft was to go down eighty feet, but when it had penetrated twenty-six feet it struck the chloride body. The lessees now expect to have $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 out of the mine by August 15th, when their lease expires.

Governor Long and His New Bride.

Carp in Cleveland Leader.

Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, has returned to Washington, bringing with him his quiet, finely educated looking, Yankee school teacher bride. He has taken up his quarters at one of the elegant, quiet hotels of Washington, and his pleasant face wears a pleasant smile all day long. He takes, if anything, better care of his clothes and hair than ever, and he looks, in the vernacular of his own state of Massachusetts, "as happy as a clam at high tide." Governor Long, I doubt not, makes a splendid lover. He has trained himself to say a good thing whenever he will answer just as well as saying a mean thing about a man, and his face is made to smile than to frown. He is a perfect gentleman and he looks it. He is a good scholar, and has done some very excellent literary work in the way of poetry. At any rate I know a newspaper syndicate who would be very glad to offer him $10 per thousand for the love sonnets he has written during his last engagement, but I understand they are not for sale. Gov. Long translated the "Æneid" while he was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. He has a fine classical scholar and during past few months has been devoting himself more to the love songs of Ovid and Anacreon than to the heroics or the epics. Gov. Long has a fair chance of being the next senator from Massachusetts. Dawes is growing rather old, and Gov. Long represents the young republicans to a greater extent than he. He is so well liked, however, that one of the arguments urged against him is that he is too popular with the democrats. There is no doubt, however, about his republicanism, and he always votes in his own party. He would make a good senator, and is one of the rising men of the country.

"What Will You Take?"

I hear of a story from Connecticut, says a writer in the New York *Times*, which perhaps sounds naturally enough up there, but which will be likely to have some elements of amusement in it for people who have never lived in that part of the world. The town of Hamden or Woodbridge is the scene, and the story is of a custom that exists there for providing newly-married couples with "wedding gifts." As soon as a young woman gets married it is incumbent upon her not to stay at home and receive calls from the neighbors, but to climb into a wagon and go whirling up and down the road for as many miles as her acquaintances may extend or the powers of a Connecticut horse hold out. She stops at neighbor Smith's house, drops out of the wagon and greets neighbor Smith's helpmeet in something after this style: "Well, Mrs. Smith, I have got married, as you know; and I have come round to get my gift. What kind will you take?"

If the average man outside of Hamden should hear a young woman say something of this sort he would be apt (unless the young woman was pretty) to imagine that something was wrong with her head. Not so. "What will you take?" is plain enough to neighbor Smith's wife. All brides say the same thing, and it has got to be an old story.

"What will you take?" means what kind of tea will you take? There are merchants in New York who give premiums to country agents, and there is one firm whose premium is in the shape of household goods, dishes etc. If a young woman can get her minister to subscribe for 100 pounds of tea she gets something pretty nice to put her tea in for her trouble, and the tea does not cost the purchaser any more than if purchased of the country storekeepers. The Connecticut is able to be generous without wasting cash, wherefore is Connecticut happy.

Dancing.

Reminiscences of a Court Chaplain.

The king of Hanover passed and said: "Doctor, don't you dance?" "Yes, sire," and I took my wife, who was standing by (unexpectedly disengaged, as she was much in request for her good dancing, as she had all time open the balls with one or two of the king's stepsons). We had a delightful waltz, much to the surprise of many, not only that a pastor should dance at all, but that he should be able to dance so well. I was a young unmarried man, working, after my studies, as a volunteer, for the diplomatic service, in which I had been promised a position. I had left Cambridge, for the purpose, and had been attached as attaché; and I had danced at various courts and in many palaces of the great with the best and swiftest of natives, particularly at Dresden, where they were noted for their prowess on the "light fantastic toe." But another case, that astonished the natives still more, was that of a noted gallant officer in Highland uniform, not only with brawny bare legs, but tattooed all over with lizards, snakes, tortoises, etc., most beautifully and artistically drawn and colored by the natives of Burmah, where he had long been quartered. A little German baroness—too old and ugly, one might have thought, to make scruples or prejudices of delicacy in such a case, burst forth in horror. "Oh gracious what is that?" At a court ball in ladies' society? Thick, hairy, naked legs! but that is too much! wonderful not to say vulgar!" And that Queen Victoria allows!

What to do with the Sun.

New York Tribune.

There is a flourishing escort supply agency in London, the object of which is to supply escorts to ladies who visit London, or who reside in London, but have no male friends upon whose time and courtesy they can make sufficient claim. Prices are according to the quality of escort supplied. For the younger sons of peers come as high as $5 a day, or $5 an hour, while commoner articles can be had at much lower figures. The escorts are dressed by a fashionable tailor, and are guaranteed to be very Chesterfields in manners. Here is an answer to the well-worn question of, How shall we do with our boys?

Item for Gentlemen Only.

A trim and handsome foot is what every man yearns for, and gentlemen who want to please their wives or sweethearts should profit by our knowledge, and make their feet shapely and inviting by wearing the celebrated Sheridan's Cavalry Boot, which are the same of shoemaking skill. Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

HUNTING THE TIGER.

The Dangerous Amusement Followed by English Officers in India.

Personal Experience with a Man Eater as Narrated by a Hunter—Best Method of Killing the Beast.

San Francisco Call.

W. J. Chauncey Featherstone, an English gentleman, who has been hunting in all parts of the world, the occupation of a lifetime, is in this city, at present preparing for a trip to Alaska. Conversing with a *Call* reporter last night the talk turned on tiger hunting, and Mr. Featherstone furnished some facts about which are not generally known.

"I have had my share of it," he said, "and when I was a much younger man there was no sport I would exchange for tracking down and killing battle with a man eater. Yes, I could tell a true story—an adventure where a very dear friend of mine received injuries which shortened his life. There were three in the party besides myself, Enys, Gordon and Vaughan, but Gordon was the only one who had any figures before, having killed two of these beasts on foot during the preceding year."

After having obtained three months' leave of absence and all preparations made, the servants, guns and ammunition, tents and provisions, and the horses or grooms, with the horses, were sent on ahead to await the arrival of their masters, to gain native trackers, going with them to find out from the natives who live on the outskirts of the Terai of signs of tiger, and also to mark down their haunts. Tigers are very man-eaters and cunning as possible, generally keeping in the vicinity of these small villages, making a square meal of their cattle or some of these poor wretches, with an occasional post-carrier carrying the government mail, when they are generally old and mangey, and find it easier to kill a man than hunt a deer.

A BOX ON WHEELS.

There being no railroads, they proceeded in a bullock-barrier, a kind of long box on wheels, by government post. The traveler lies at full length in the strict of costumes, his bearer, or boy riding on the top with the baggage. Then shandridans are drawn by the most awful looking horses, with relays at every eight miles, the horses at starting, nearly always jibbing, lying down and doing everything but these quadrupeds can think of. Once started, they generally go well to the end of their journey, when the same thing occurs with the fresh horses. At last they arrive, at Bareitch, where the last white people were, and about forty miles from the tiger shooting ground. Leaving Bareitch, the party moved on by easy marches, shooting a bird, a kind of fallow-deer, and black-buck on the road, besides nil-ghai, a kind of mule-deer. Coolies were hired as beaters at the rate of cents a day—a large sum to take the chance of being killed or mangled by a tiger—but as the tiger does so much damage, and the native's life not considered a little clarified butter, by the time the trip was over if he comes out unscathed quite a wealthy man, as well off by his brethren on his return. Enys, Gordon and Vaughan were all good shots, having had a great deal of practice at all kinds of game—human, etc. They were sent for from England at the breaking-out of the Indian mutiny, in the quelling of which the regiment bore a good part. For a few days after their arrival a good many deer, wild pig, the smaller, a big red deer, one leopard, a few black bears and one tiger (which Enys shot dead with a small rifle ball through the heart), and all tigers were scarce. On the eventful day they left the native camp, and Vaughan was taking the natives, began to beat in a strip of jungle. As he came out into the small opening he saw a tiger on top of a deer he had just killed. Just as the tiger was about to spring at him Gordon fired at him, broke his shoulder and turned him into the low bush. Not being able to get a second shot, and not caring to tackle a wounded tiger by himself (no breech-loaders in those days), and he natives having bolted, he returned to camp to get his friends' help. He found Vaughan, Enys not having yet returned. Getting spare rifles the two went back to the place where the tiger had been shot. No sign, but ground covered with blood and all signs of having crawled up by the brute in his agony. After following the bloodstains for some time, they came to the edge of a ravine and were looking down, when suddenly the native shikaree pointed out the tiger lying on his side under a small bush, apparently dead. Vaughan said to Gordon:

A THRILLING EPISODE.

"Shoot him through the head, and make sure of him." Gordon fired, missed the brain, but broke his jaw. The tiger immediately came straight up the ravine, three more bullets taking effect, but not stopping him. Vaughan was in the act of striking him with his clubbed rifle, when he slipped and fell. The tiger went right over without touching him, and made for Gordon, who had caught a branch of a tree, and was making himself up, when the branch broke and the tiger had him. Luckily for Gordon the tiger having had his shoulder broken by the first shot could not give him a pat with his paw which would have killed him at once), but caught Gordon having missed his arm, which was bitten through. The tiger then let go, and seized him by the ankle, and began dragging him toward the ravine. Vaughan, who all this time had been beating him on the head, just as they got to the edge of the ravine managed to hit the tiger, who was now getting weak from loss of blood, over the nose and knocked him down the ravine, but he was still full of mischief. Vaughan, who was nearly spent, had managed to get a rifle from the native who had as usual, like a lot of monkeys, gone up the trees, all scared to death, and shot the tiger dead as he was coming up the ravine. While attending Gordon, who had fainted, and was bound with blood from his wounds, he found a little bitten through and broken, four holes in the tiger's fangs in his arm, and numerous scratches. A native bedstead covered with branches was procured, and after dressing Gordon's wounds he was carried by the natives right through to Bareitch, distant forty miles, where the nearest doctor was to be found. After a fearful suffering he eventually recovered, and went home to England, where he had to undergo an operation performed which left him lame for the rest of his life. He had a dread of a tiger afterward, went back a few years after, and was in at the death of a good many of his enemies. This accident broke up the expedition. There are but very few men who have been in the clutches of a Bengal tiger who have escaped with their lives. This beast measured seven feet five inches from tip of the nose to tip of tail.

ALWAYS CHARGES STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Tiger shooting on foot is most dangerous, especially when he has to be followed in thick jungle. A tiger shot through the heart and lungs by an express rifle bullet, has been known to charge more than a hundred yards before rolling over dead. The usual way is to build a platform or get on a high rock and have the tiger driven toward you, let him pass and then fire at him. A tiger always charges straight ahead when wounded. Another way is to build a platform in a tree near the place where the tiger killed a bullock. He, as a rule, only sucks the blood and returns at night to have his dinner. Elephants are the safest things to use. A good tiger elephant costs a heap of money, and is highly prized by the native princes, who are very fond of the sport. The elephant is driven by a mahout, who sits on his neck, with his legs behind his ears. A howdah, a kind of round box, strapped on to the elephant's back, contains the sportsman, his cartridge carrier and his armory, etc. The mahout's position on the elephant's neck when a wounded tiger is hanging on to the elephant's trunk is a precarious, one. The elephant will turn up and then proceeds to gore the tiger with his tusks or else tries to kneel on him, and would keep rocking about like a ship in a gale of wind and the occupants holding on for dear life. Often, when driving for game in the long grass, which is generally from ten to fifteen feet or more in height, the wild boars being disturbed and sometimes getting up to the elephant, begin attacking him about the legs with their tusks and make him dance the liveliest tune known that such a large animal can indulge in. You always know when a tiger is near by the elephant's trumpeting. A good shooting elephant is worth a mint of money, but an unruly one is dangerous, as when scared he will run straight ahead, breaking down trees, etc., in his way.

A TIGER HUNTER'S FATE.

The following will illustrate this: V——n, a tax-collector, was riding in the howdah on an old elephant, which was suddenly attacked by a tigress. V——n fired and broke her back. The elephant whipped round and killed a little Scorita, one of the pluckiest of ladies, seeing that the elephant was going under a branch that would tear the howdah off, called to his master to seize the branch and get into the tree. The native being little and active, was up in a trice, but V—— being a very heavy man could not pull himself up the branch, although the little Goorka tried all he could to help him. The tigress, meanwhile, although its back was broken, had crawled under the branch to which V——n was hanging and waited for him. V——n being exhausted with his vain efforts, let go and fell literally into the tiger's mouth, who began calmly to chew up his legs. The Goorka came to his rescue and beat the tiger to death with a male bamboo shod with iron. V——n was carried home to his house, had to have both legs amputated above the knee, and died from the shock.

The resident commissioners attached to the courts of the different princes generally preserve the shooting for themselves, and it is with the greatest difficulty that permission to shoot can be obtained, and not a year passes that officers are not killed simply by their having to shoot tigers on foot.

"Then why do they do it?" asked one of the audience.

"Because people in India must do something to kill time, and killing tigers is the best method. That was my motive, I know, and I suppose it is the same all over."

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, June 28, 1886:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Bunkwalter, Mrs F	Murray, Mrs Carrie	
Branson, Miss E	McLeah, Mrs John B	
Byrnes, Miss Mary	McLain, Miss Boll	
Brackett, Mrs A F, 2	Persout, Miss Minnie	
Campbell, Mrs W	Philips, Miss Ethel	
Danvers, Miss Emma	Ralston, Mrs J	
Farnham, Mrs Anna J	Stark, Mrs E L	
Gladding, Mrs C F	Stevens, Miss Stella	
	Smith, Mrs Andrew	
Haas, Mrs Sabina	Taylor, Miss Ada	
	Trueblood, Mrs L A	
Ingram, Miss Hattie	Taylor, Miss Jennie	
	Thurman, Miss Sadie	
Lucas, Mrs L S	Thompson, Miss Emma	
Lewis, Mrs Emma C	Wood, Mrs Matilda	

MEN'S LIST.

Bigger, U J	Hawbecker, Chas	McGahr, J W
Burkhart, D C	Hanson, Gerhart	Mas Jennie
	Hillyard, J H	M Nicols, Joseph
Chanlin, Geo		
Crawford, L D	Ingalls H W	Prettyman, F D
		Porter, A
Davy, —	Jenkins, Samuel	Proctor, Walker
Dickenson, E W	Jones, W J	
Dahl, John		Stockford, H S
	Kampler, Ruth	Shaughnessy, J
Elks, Chas	Koehler, R	Swift, Jas
	Kerr, Tobt	Smith, Andrew
Forgeson, Jno T		
Freeman, Thos	Murphy, J W	Thomas, W D
Ferris, John R	Morris, A J	Thurman F
	Miller, B S	Tackle, RevJohn
Gaanmel, H	Miller, John	
	Muller, Wm	Whitney, Dr
Hudson, Jas D	McPhe, Alex	Wills, Frank
Hubbard, Rev SA	McGee, Henry	Wesley, W

M. COUGILL, P. M.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

R Satterthwaite, S F
J Saelman, S F
G E Talbot, Huntington
M Kaminsky, Gervais
W F Parker, Astoria
Mrs W B Cunningham, Heppner

MERCHANT.

W W Scott, Denver
Mr. Scott, do
J W McNamara, Dalles
C P Hunt, do
F R Gewley, Omaha
Miss M E Moffett, Wilkesbarre, Pa

HOLTON HOUSE.

J S Goode, Rhode Isld
W C Manning, Salem
S Brodie, do
C Reed, do
F P Tower, do
L G Brown, Sacramento
J Cartwright, do
A D Barnie, Cathlamet
John Arthur, Tacoma
G J Campbell, Chicago
J Watson, S F
Fritz Chapman, Or City
H B Dooley, Albina
J S Hedges, Or City
A Velarde, Dalles

INTERNATIONAL.

C Hansford, Liverpool
S C Spatz, Vine
Geo Day, Ft Canby
M D Bronson, For Grove
E St Swing, Vale City
J Crischell & wf, Col
John Garner, Milton
Miss V Miller, Dalles
H Larsen, Warren
D P Barnes, Or
J A Willis, Salem
L Adams, do
Hattie E Adamsdo
Geo Redman, Vane
Mrs Wish, Dalles
C D Jarvis, McMinn
G A Burrell, St Paul
Geo Matson, do
D F McGhen, Boston
M Folks, Dakota
Chas F Moreton, S F
Chas Adams, St Paul
C P Owens, do

H H Hallock, Heppner
O Brown, Toledo
B N Howard, San Fran
Dr W H Boyd, McMinn
H F Bothell, N Yamhill
L L McArthur, do
Mrs Butler, Independence
Mrs Hinkle, do
A S Sampson & wf, Chic
A Alger, Skamockawa
Miss A Halston, Newbrg
Mrs J Flinn & son, Lebat
H A Jackson, Huntington
J C N Sousan, Chico
D Hatch, Wilsonville
S McCallum, Oakland
J F Raea & wf, Heppner
Mrs Morgan, do
A Alexander, Wellepa
W J Moore, do
G W McCredy, do
W Fay & wf, E Portland
F S Graham, St Paul
J N Warmouth, Halsey

ST. CHARLES.

O H Stott, Nth Cove
Capt L Latham, Astoria
W S Sprague, do
W Savage, Sheridan
W Cooke, Cornucopia
F Patton, do
R F Johnson & wf, Pend
O F Cosper, Seattle
A G Hopkins, Grays Har
J Bagg, Salem
Mrs Swinger, Colum City
R N Walker & fy, S F
M G Harbord, Salem
D C McClellan, Roseby
G A Peebles, Salem
Mrs Marshall, Butte
W L Rice, Albany
G Emma, Salem
G Corey, Roseby
H B Bengle, Perrydale
J A Jones, Jacksonville
W H Holman, Wills

ESSEX.

W Harrison, Or City
W J Cotton, do
Mrs F E Thayer, S F
M H Whitney, N Y
Mrs W D Lord, Dalles
Mrs Frazer, do
N C Boyle, Oswego
G E Cilby, S F
L B Evans, Chicago
C J Broughton, St Paul
W F Pumphrey, Seattle
W J Mahon, Mo
John Minto & wf, do
Mrs Minto & fy, do
C A Cavender, wf & dtr, do
St Paul
Prof Langsford, Vane
M Robins, Or City

Addie Thayer, Chicago
G Thayer, do
J Tennant, S F
Jos Gallagher, N Y
Mrs T A McClaire, M T
Clyde Parker, Lewiston
C Thompson, Oswego
L B Seeley, Ohio
C J Robinson, Fargo
J W Singleton, Glendale
J De Wolfe, Butte
F P Dickenson, Chicago
M A McGinnis, Medford
L G Sanders, Dalles
D Dodge do
W Fletcher, Malby
F H Anson, Minneapolis
J P Markey, Union Ridge

Raymond Excursion Party:

Hon Edwin Wright & wf, Miss Ellen L Macomber,
Merle H C Wright, Chas H Mann & wf,
Mrs J L Williams & son, Miss M W Walker
J T Bird & wf, G Waldo Smith & wf,
George H Monroe, Bernard Kelney,
Major E J Jones, Mrs William Fitch,
Miss Sadie G Fitch, Miss Fannie R Fitch,
Miss Susie L Fitch, Mary K Gale,
Hon John Felt Osgood, Tom J B F Osgood,
Mrs F Hosmer, Miss Jennie Phetteplace,
W B Hosmer, John Steel,
H J Jenkins, Luther L Holden,
H H Fulton, H Splowe,
D G Eaton & wf,

QUIMBY.

L C Daniels, Oregon City
P Maxwell, do
Miss N Maxwell, do
James Shaw, Seattle
J C Joslyn, do
W H Tyson, do
M Tobler, do
W H Kerns, McMinnville
J W Kirby, do
J Berthold, do
C H Stokes, do
Mrs J W Dunlap, Astoria
W E Wright, do
T J Wirtz, Forest Grove
Mrs Stubberfield & son, do
T G Johnson, Fergus Falls
J Roberts & wf, Kansas
G A Grussendorf, do
A Anderson, do
Geo F Williams, Oregon
O D Woods, Grand Rapids
J A Canfield, Oswego
Mrs Z M Hall, Jackson
Mrs Hanna, do
Mrs Clark & 2 ch, KasCy
Miss N Pennington, do
M Campbell, Vancouver
Chas Walker, New Ort
Ed Weeks, Troy
Simon McKenzie, Astoria
L E Finn, do
J H Ricks, Olex, Or
W B Kelly, Booster Rock
A M Munson, Dallas
O P Munson, do
E M Winter, Arlington

Jessie Eaton, Wasco
Mrs J Eaton, do
R A Patterson, Eugene
Mrs R A Patterson, do
J Gascher & wf, do
H Gascher, do
Mrs M O Pease, Seattle
Ed Hegks, N Y
Frary Perry, N Y
Dan Cronen, do
W H Boag, do
T Arnold, S F
J O'rk, Seattle
W S Hooper, La Camas
J Barth, Dayton
J Velarde, Dalles

"JOLLY PA LANDERS"

J N De Jarnow,
Mrs J N Rentfrow,
Miss Jean Rentfrow,
F W Stillman,
Master Frank Jones,
Chas H Beede,
Harry Parkall,
Geo Bonlo,
J N Rentfrow, Jr.

Miss Maria Jasper,
Miss Dot Seville,
Jay Green,
T E Haney,
Chris J Smith,
Chas A Jordan,
Ed Heald,
Roby Jones,
W D Gilbert, Spok Falls

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, June 28.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States exclusive of California and Oregon, as given by telegraph June 28, is 29,483,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,418,000 bushels from the preceding weekly statement.

Overland receipts include 2 cars fruit jars, 300 sks malt, 200 bxs coffee, 2 car wagons, car loaders, car white lead, 25 sks nuts, 45 cs canned fish, 6 bx 88 bdls shovels, 1 bbl whisky, 1 tub 1 chest cheese, 110 butts tobacco, 20 bdls forks, 200 seat springs, 13 cs cigars, 57 bxs coffee mills, 13 doz kegs, 200 bdls broom handles, 22 bxs ink, 17 freezers, 10 pumps, 100 cs canned goods.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours: 3383 ctls wheat, 1742 bbls flour, 1259 ctls oats, 107 ctls bran, 159 ctls millstuff, 26 980 lbs wool, 1932 lbs hides, 51 cs eggs, 7 pkgs butter, 20 cattle, 22 hogs. Also 10,511 ctls wheat, 370 bbls flour, 277,700 lbs wool, 2685 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The Candidate, Iron, has been taken up for grain loading by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The Bebington, in to day, is disengaged.

WHEAT—Foreign markets dull, spot wheat being rather cheaper. New York, Chicago and San Francisco very quiet. Our market is quiet, but fairly steady.

OATS—Holders are firm for something better than the use usually offered by buyers. The latter are occasionally compelled to pay up in order to fill wants.

POTATOES—Dealers handle but few old Oregon. California sorts supply bulk of request.

EGGS—Light receipts Saturday night and most dealers sold up close. To-day all were firm for 12½c.

CHICKENS—Demands quite well supplied, and market easy at $2@3 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Government bonds, dull and steady. Railroad bonds were in quiet sales. Prices were somewhat irregular, but generally firm in the early part of the day, yielding slightly toward the close. To final prices show irregular changes, and are equally divided between advances and declines. Everybody was looking to see the outcome of affairs at Chicago. The market strong at the opening, first prices showing an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The generally active list is lower to-night but in no instance for more than ⅝ per cent.

The *Mail and Express* says: Mining shares were quiet. Sales: Sayre & Sp 55, Belle 51 50, California and Virginia $1 35, Ontario 2.50@5c, Bulwer $1 40, Mono $2 05.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Money on call, easy at 1@2. Prime paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, unchanged.

BONDS.

4s	111½	113½	111½
4s	121½	Pacific 6s	120

STOCKS.

American	107	N. Y. Central	106½
Can Pacific	53½	Oc. Navigation	107
Can Southern	42¾	Transcontinental	34 6
Central Pacific	32½	Improvement	22
Burlington	134½	Pacific Mail	34
Lackawanna	85	Panama	98
D. & R. G.	15¾	Rock Island	85
Erie	30½	St. Paul	92¾
Kansas & Texas	33½	Texas Pacific	19¾
Lake Shore	91¾	Union Pacific	59¾
Louisville & Nashvil	43	U. S. Express	69½
Michigan Central	84½	Fargo	107
Northern Pacific	27¾	Western Union	80¾
N. P. Preferred	56½	Homestake	21 2
Northwestern	111	Colorado C. & I.	21

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.

Hale & Norcross	2 35	Savage	1 50
Sierra Nevada	85	Chollar	1 10
Gould & Curry	1 40	Potosi	90
Best & Belcher	1 25	Navajo	75
Mexican	40	Alta	70
Con Cal & Va	1 35	Bodie	75
Yellow Jacket	1 30	Bulwer	1 10
Holmes	3 25	Mono	1 00

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 28.—Bank of England rate of interest, 2½ per cent. Consols, 101 2-16 money. Silver bull on, English standard, 37 fine, per fine ounce, 44¾.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Silver bullion, 1,000 fine, per ounce, 93. Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, 4 84½ @ short, 4 86. Good commercial, from 1 to ⅛c lower; documentary, 2 to 4½c lower. U. S. bonds, 3s 101 @ 4s 118, 117¾ @ 119.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 4 86¾@4 87½; documentary, 4 84½@4 85. Transfers, 10 premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Weather hazy; wind northwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 1960 ctls; flour, 3100 qr sks; barley, 1500 ctls; oats, 3900 ctls; potatoes, 3300 sks.

Produce—Market dull; demand very small.

Tonnage Statement—In port unquoted, 21,500 tons; in port disengaged, 21,500 tons; to arrive, 224,000 tons.

Wheat—Spot market opens quiet and steady; the demand is slightly better; No. 1 shipping $1 20@1 22½. Futures quiet, but a shade lighter; buyer season $1 27¾; buyer year $1 28½; seller year $1 17¾ bid; July $1 21¾. Call closed; buyer season $1 27¾ bid; buyer season; $1 24¾ buyer year; seller year $1 17¾ bid; July $1 21¾ bid.

Barley—Quiet and weak; No. 1 spot, 77½c; buyer season, 82½c; seller year 77c.

Bags—Small business doing; few buyers in the market; prices unchanged.

Oats—Quiet and steady at $1 20@1 25 for Oregon.

Potatoes—Easy and quiet; Garnet Chile 80@90c.

Wool—Rather more inquiry and prices are hardening; Eastern Oregon nominal 15@20c.

Provisions—Firm.

Butter and eggs—Firm.

Hides—Steady.

Hops—Dull and neglected.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Wheat opened 73¾c July, 74¾c August, 75¾c September. At noon, 73¾c cash, 74c July, 74½c August, 75¾c September. Closed 73¾c June, 73½c July, 74½c August, 75¾c September.

Pork, $9 60 July. Lard, $6 30 July. Ribs, $5 87½ July; short ribs, $5 65.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Cattle receipts 3700; strong and a shade higher; shipping steers 950@1500 lbs $3 70@4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 40; through Texas cattle, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; slow; closed strong; rough and mixed, $4 15@4 55; packing and shipping, $4 25@4 65; light $4 45@4 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000; natives, $2 00@4 40; Texans, $2 65@3 75.

The London cable to the *Drovers' Journal* quotes the market heavily supplied and lower. Best American steers 12¼c per lb dressed. The first fat western rained cattle of the season arrived to-day and sold at the following prices: 154 Oregon steers 1157 lbs, $4 10; 22 Oregon cows 1003 lbs, $3 15; 40 Utah steers 1250 lbs, $4 30; 10 Utah cows 957 lbs, $2 75; 122 Wyoming steers 1033 lbs, $4 15.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Wheat opened 83¾c July 84c August, 84½c September. 85¾c October. At noon, 85¾c cash, 86c June and July, 84¾c August, 84½c September, 85¾c October. Closed 84½c July and August, 84¾c September, 85¾c October.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Petroleum quiet; United closed at 68¾.

Foreign Markets.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: The welcome summer weather has had a marked effect on crops, but it came too late to save a large proportion of the cereals. The outlook for the best wheat districts is very discouraging. Trade has been in favor of buyers. Sales of English wheat during the week were 37,393 quarters, against 34,703 quarters, at 29s 2d, during the corresponding period last year. The flour trade is exceedingly dull. Foreign wheats have favored buyers. Foreign flour is cheaper, especially American. Twenty-seven cargoes of wheat arrived, seven cargoes were sold and three withdrawn, and fourteen remained, including nine of American. Trade forward there is no inquiry. At to-day's market wheat was dull and 6d lower; flour was dull and 6d lower.

BREADSTUFFS GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.—Floating cargoes, very dull; cargoes on passage, buyers hold off; Mark Lane, rather easier; English country markets, mostly turn cheaper; farmers' deliveries wheat past week, 79,600 to 80,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Wheat market depressed; California, per cental, 6s 4½@6s 7d; red winter, per cental, 6s 8d; white Michigan, 6s 4d; No. 2 spring, 6s 4d.

PARIS, June 28.—Wheat and flour, steady; French country markets, firm.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Wheat in no demand; No. 2 winter, 6s 7½d; spring, 6s 5½d, dull.

Corn, demand poor. Spot June was 2½d, steady; July and August, 4s 1½d, steady.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, June 28.—There was an average attendance at the wool sales to-day. Prices were firm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Arrived—Str Oregon, Portland; st Gaelic, Hong Kong; str Santa Maria, Honolulu.

June 28.—Arrived—Str Empire, Departure bay; bk J. M. Griffiths, Seabeck; Br bk Aurlome, Melbourne via Columbia river; bk Lizzie Williams, Tacoma; Br ship Baron Hall, Wilmington; bk Makah, Newcastle, N. S. W.

June 27.—Sailed—Schr Rosario, Honolulu; bk Malay, Uk Columbia, bk Wm. Hooton, bk Pearl, Puget sound.

June 28.—Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; st San Pedro, Tacoma.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 28.—Arrived—Br bk Wanderer, Brisbane, via Columbia river; bk Enoch Talbot, S. F.

PORT GAMBLE, June 28.—Sailed—Schr Geim S F, Astoria, June 28.—Str Umatilla, from S. F., arrived in and left for Portland at 7:30 P. M. 27th; Br bk Bebington, from Panama, arrived in 3:40 P. M., Fr bk Bernard docked 5 P. M. 28th.

CAPE HANCOCK, June 28.—Br bk Bebington passed at 1:50 P. M. 4 P. M., rainy; wind west, ariently five miles; the smooth; vessel outside.

O. H. Holberg, pastor Woodhaven M. E. church, South Woodhaven, Queens Co., N. Y., states: "I have used Allcock's Plaster's for thirty years. Never found them fail to cure weakness of the back, spine, and kidney difficulties. They are very agreeable and strengthening. A short time ago I got in a profuse perspirat on while preaching. In prudently going home without my overcoat I lost the use of my voice, and the next day had a violent pain in my back, chest and chest. I could hardly breathe. Three Allcock's Plasters applied to my back, chest and kidneys cured me completely in six hours. I was astonished how quick my breathing became easy after applying."

Scovill's SARSAPARILLA
FOR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.
A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.
Write for Illuminated Book.

20 Years' Record. "An Invaluable Medicine for Women." LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.
IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
LEGITIMATE TO THE TASTE, SCIENTIFIC AND Judicious and Exhilarating to the Stomach.
IT IS A VERY GREAT RELIEF IN PREGNANCY, AND RELIEVES PAIN DURING LABOR AND AT REGULAR MENSTRUAL PERIODS.
OVER 1000 LADIES IN PHILADELPHIA alone, testify as to its good qualities. It is a delicate matter to testify about but we have their names
For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.
It's purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does all it claims to do.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian or Vaginal tro bles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain and backache, is permanently cured by its use.
AN ANGEL OF MERCY.
It is unfailing in the cure for all female weaknesses, such as excretions, irregular and painful menstruation, inflammation and Ulceration of the womb, flooding, profuse whites, &c. It contains no substance that is harmful. It acts and cures.
$1. 6 for $5 in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge Form.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.
All these world-wide celebrated remedies are manufactured at Lynn, Mass. The Compound (in form of lozenges and pills), Liver Pills and Sanative Wash can be sent by mail on receipt of price.
$5—All Sold by Druggists.—$5
Send 2c stamp for Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health and Confidential circular, with description of and symptoms of weakness. *Mention this Paper.*

NO MORE RHEUMATISM
Immediate Relief—Permanent Cure.
THE GREAT INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Weak Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc. Weakness's Rheumatic Remedy is the only one which exists in the blood of SECRET diseases, as those troubled with Rheumatic disorders. Endorsed by physicians and thousands of cured patients. Write for testimonials and above proofs. $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.00. Sold by druggists. Ask for "Washburn's Sarcelline" and avoid substitutes offered to us. WASHBURN'S SARCELLICA MFG CO., 295 Broadway, New York.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or C

...E CO. & PROGRESS

...ual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company was held yesterday, and the following statement of the condition of the company, as valued on the basis of the 30th inst., was submitted:

ASSETS	
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.	$14,000,000
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.	1,000,000
Oregon & Transcontinental Co.	10,000,000
Oregon Improvement Co.	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Mill & Mining stocks	100,000
Bonds	999,000
Stocks	11,000
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. cost	999,000
Oregon & California Railroad Co. cost	500,000
Cost of Columbia River Railroad	3,000,000
Cost of Columbia River Railroad extension	100,000
Cost of Columbia River extension	100,000
Claims against Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies with a joint guarantee of 50 per cent on the stock to be decided upon	1,000,000
Claims against Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies not included	4,000,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.	1,000
Total	$40,000,000

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	$40,000,000

The Northern Pacific stock pays per cent on par and is worth that figure there is a native market for the stock. Oregon Railway & Navigation company stocks, which cost the company $1,000,000, are inventoried at $1,000. Central & South American Telegraph company's stock pays 1 per cent on par and is selling in the open market at 83 at which price we value it. We deduct 50 per cent from cost of Portland hotel, reducing it to $750,000. The Columbia River extension, which cost $3,000,000, to build, we set at $1,000,000, a liberal allowance for stranded, and we understand that loan can be obtained for it. Claims against individuals we reduce by $11,000, which is the amount of claim against Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., now being litigated, and which has been twice decided in favor of the company and is now in the last court. The items against corporations we reduce to one-half, $1,000,000, which certainly should be realized.

The suit recently brought by the company against the several banking firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Lanier & Co., does not figure in this statement, but we are advised that the claim can be established in the courts. The assets inventoried at our valuation would make the stock worth about $41 per share. If we deduct the doubtful items, such as claims against individuals and corporations, reducing value of assets to $30,000,000, the stock would still be worth $31.

The regular yearly income of the company is about $900,000 derived from following sources:

Six per cent on 15,000 shares Oregon Railway & Navigation company	$450,000
Six per cent on 4,000 shares of Northern Pacific stock	240,000
Four per cent on 1,000 shares Central & South American Telegraph stock	4,000
Interest on $1,000,000 Oregon Improvement Co. notes and miscellaneous income	41,000
Total	$735,000

Yearly charges are about 400,000

which includes interest on its debt of $7,000,000, leaving net profit yearly of about $300,000 to pay off debt, which would thus be extinguished, without the liquidation of any of the assets, in about ten years. Should the debt be extinguished by the sale of some of the non-interest paying assets, thus leaving the entire income for the stockholders, the company could pay per cent on its present receipts.

We would call attention to the prospects of increase in value of the main asset of this company, namely, its interest in the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. This company is at present paying 6 per cent annual dividends. Should a lease of the property to the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies with a joint guarantee of 6 per cent on the stock be decided upon and we understand that this is one of the contingencies, the market value of this stock would be assured as well as the income derived therefrom by the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, which is always with the dividends issued by the Oregon Railway & Navigation company stock would sell at par.

THE EAST SIDE

Prospective Medical College—Petition to the School Board—Brief Notes.

A petition has been presented to the Board of school directors of District No. 1, numerously signed by residents of Stephens's addition, asking that Mrs. R. White be returned as a teacher in the Stephens school. Miss White has been in charge of the second grade class in that school for the past year. The board has elected Miss Annie Campbell to fill that place. It is not known what action will be taken upon the petition presented.

EAST PORTLAND'S REMEMBRANCE.

The people of East Portland have always patronized all excursions of that Lutheran church liberally and as those who once go with this church go again when the choice offers and state it finds along, I can well see that many will be the sufferer while passage on the White Wave next Friday, and the Multnomah Thursday and Saturday. Leave Ankeny-wharf the White West will be at Ainsworth wharf at 8:30 A. M. Take in such as wish to make the trip. The cars run. Take the 5 o'clock steamers on the east side. Take the 5 o'clock steamers on the east side. Take the 5 o'clock steamers on the east side. Take the 5 o'clock steamers on the east side.

A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Dr. George Nagg of this city has received letters from his brother and sister of Topeka, Kansas, asking inquiry in regard to Grossia, the birthplace of the Hebrew patriarch Abraham, and whether any of the descendants of Abraham can be found in Portland. The doctor will proceed to investigate the matter and forward reply as soon as possible. He is of the opinion that suitable parties can be obtained on satisfactory terms.

ANNUAL PICNIC.

The First Presbyterian Sunday-school, of this city, will hold their annual picnic at City park, Portland, to-morrow. The children, with their parents and friends, are requested to meet at the church corner of Sixth and J streets at 9:30 A. M. They will then form in line and march to Stark-street ferry, where, after crossing, they will take the Washington-street cars to the park.

NOTES.

A. H. Logar has been appointed a notary public by Gov. Moody.

A. J. Knott has put up his cutter stills here this morning for Nehalem.

R. M. Wade, of Hillsboro, is visiting Landes, the latter's residence.

A regular meeting of the Union Hall will be held to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Nettie Kern will this morning bring her father, David Powell, from Salem, where he has been turned to for his views on finance.

Chief Watchman Stanton of the Mercantile, went to Eugene on yesterday morning to get Thos. Wilson's sentence.

A regular meeting of the ladies' guild will be held with Mrs. Dr. Hall this afternoon. Business of importance.

SALE OF ASSESSMENTS

...ssessments for the improvement of ... will be sold at public auction ... A meeting has been called for the purpose of ... members of the ... July, which ... as a member, ... at this date, ... client time to deliver ... action at that meeting, as ... of more interest than ... taken we organized on a ... meeting has been held since ... the forthcoming meeting, make some arrangements whereby we can become more sociable. The Odd Fellows and the Pennsylvanians with their fraternities and other societies have already had some very interesting meetings, and very pleasant excursion. Oregon's native sons will ... [illegible]

...

...[illegible] Sunday ... [illegible] ... was a very large ... [illegible] ... and the addresses were ... order, showing great ... and depth of thought, ... sprightliness of expression ... every page and will ... say: "We believe in the ... and are ... of our faith.

The Rev. C. W. Chandler, of Portland, having been duly appointed by Dr. Vincent as his representative, came well prepared to do honor to the great Chautauqua and, as well as to himself and the occasion. Any attempt on my part to describe could scarcely fail to belittle such a production as the address read by Mr. Chandler to the graduating class. The hearing it read was a rare treat and left on the minds and hearts of all an impression that found its first utterance in the words: "We must see it in print that all Chautauquans may." ...

At the close of the address Mr. Chandler, on behalf of Dr. Vincent, presented the Chautauqua diplomas.

Mrs. Mary Shane Smith, of Portland, who holds the first C. L. S. C. diploma granted to an Oregon student, was introduced, and in behalf of the alumni read an address of welcome to the graduating class. We, who had known Mrs. Smith, expected something good, but the rare merit of this paper excelled even that high expectation. It met the same fate that befall the first address. "It must go to the printer," was the verdict of all.

Prof. W. C. Hawley, who had been requested to address the assembly on "The questions of home study to regular college work," read a very able and interesting paper, which has also been secured for publication.

The assembly proceeded to perfect the organization and to provide for an annual meeting at the camp ground.

Rev. W. T. Chapman was elected president of the Oregon Chautauqua assembly, Hon. B. J. Sharp, vice president; Mrs. Mary Shane Smith, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. P. E. Pendland as one member of the executive committee. At this point a resolution was adopted making the officers elect members of the executive committee, and empowering the president to increase the committee at his discretion.

Mary Shane Smith was chosen president, Dr. J. Linsey Hill vice-president, and Mrs. Orpha D. Chapman secretary, of the summer association.

It is earnestly desired that every Chautauquan in Oregon, and every person wishing to be have one, will at once report name, residence and class to the state secretary, Mary Shane Smith, 251 Jefferson street, Portland; that all may secure the benefits of our home organization, and early notice of all matters of interest and importance.

Fellow students, let us push this noble work onward and upward, and take as our ideal the grandly successful Chautauqua assembly, No. 1, which I know from personal observation began as humbly as our own, but which has become the grandest educational institution of the world. W. T. CHAPMAN,

President Oregon Chautauqua Assembly.

STOCK AND RANGE.

Bunchgrass *Blade*: Harvey Hill started about 4500 sheep for Idaho this week. He is bound for Mountain Home, in that territory.

W. B. Todhunter, says the Winnemucca *Silver State*, has sold 3500 head of cattle to Eastern buyers from his Oregon range. There were 3000 head of yearlings in the band which sold at $18 per head; 3000 two-year-olds at $26 per head. These sales foot up $162,000 in cash in an unusually large transaction, and is evidence that the stock interests of the Pacific coast are becoming of paramount importance.

East Oregonian: J. B. Ray has sold about 40,000 pounds of his wool for 16 cents in Portland. He has about the same amount yet to dispose of. A. J. Nye and R. T. Murdock will soon ship three carloads of horses to Fargo, Dakota. Messrs. Nye and Murdock will accompany their shipment. It is reported by a number of prominent wool growers of this vicinity to build a wool warehouse in Pendleton and hold wool here hereafter until they are ready to sell in the best market.

TURF TOPICS

Baker City *Sentinel*: A bet was made a few days ago that Dodson could drive his horse, Mark Twain, a mile in three minutes, and yesterday was set for the trial. Quite a crowd assembled at the race track to witness the feat. Mark was tapped off with the doctor driving him, and made the mile easily in 2:41.

At the close of the race near Yreka, Cal., James Sullivan, his training the noted "phenom" pony, Lucky Bob, such a close contest with the Klamath bicyclist, Frank Lee, at Portland one evening. Al Pennock is the owner of Lucky Bob, who is seven years old. McDonough's Sleepy Kate is six and Delhi Hall's pet is five. Both of the latter thing to imitation, and brought her down a mile in the trial in 2:

MINING NOTES.

Grant County News: The Starr & Lawrence mine is yielding some good rock now. We are informed that they took out $3000 in seven days recently. Some New York capitalists are now looking at the mine.

Baker City *Sentinel*: A rich vein was struck in the Red Boy, in the Pine creek district, last Tuesday by the owners, Messrs. Turner & Osborne. The ledge is 8 ½ inches and goes ... [illegible] ... Messrs. Campbell & Hudson own the ... [illegible] ... ore is free milling and chloride, and is ... [illegible] ... Pine creek district. We wish them success.

PRESS TALK

It will soon be pretty warm for the Interstaters.—Boston Post.

A correspondent wishes to know how we spend our leisure hours. Leisure hours? Oh, yes, they spend them catching up with their work.—Burlington Free Press.

Dr. Mary Walker has inherited $2,000 by the death of a relative. It is to be hoped that with this song fortune, Dr. Mary will feel able to dress like other women.—Lancaster Examiner.

The New York newspapers have undertaken a big job in trying to regulate the universe. They are bedevilling the World and trying to spell out the Stars and Stripes.—Boston Herald.

Rustieus.—"Waiter, I hear that the boys are very popular in these here eating houses." Waiter (in expectancy).—"Yes, sah they is, sah." Rustieus.—"Well, stop long enough to bring me a plate of ham. Turn off de rest to go the whole business."—Texas Siftings.

"Isn't that charming music?" asked Mrs. Yeast of Mrs. Crimson-Lake at the rehearsal the other evening. "Do you think so?" inquired Mrs. Crimson-Lake. "Why, yes, it is very rare, you know." "I thought it must be rare," said the other Mrs. Crimson-Lake, "at least, I knew it was out of well done."—Yonkers Statesman.

Gladstone should think of the statesman in the little Vermont town of Bridgewater who made a very hot fight in March meeting for the office of constable and at the end, in answer to an inquiry as to how he felt, roared out in his high-keyed voice: "Defeated, but not dismayed! There's plenty more grown yet."—Boston Pet...

Blue-grass statesman—a widower, by the way—and bluffly, "What do I think of Mrs. Cleveland? Well, now, maybe you remember what some one says to somebody else in the Arabian Nights? 'When you die leave your widow to the poor, but leave your widow to me.' I say I to Grover."—Philadelphia Press.

We respectfully suggest to the lemon dealers that they purchase a new lemon this year. The old will be trifling, and the lemon will last for only a few days. The lemon which the ... [illegible] ... But the present ... [illegible] ... has a ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]